

**This Week:—Canada's Weakening Trade Defences—C.M.A. President Voices Apprehension—  
"Free Lot" Swindle Again—World Oil Outlook—Talking Evil at Ottawa—Folk Song Festival**

## The FRONT PAGE

### Passing of Nova Scotia's Upper House

At midnight of the 31st of May, the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, in accordance with the terms of Premier Rhodes' Abolition Act, which received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province on the 2nd of March last, passed away—one hopes painlessly. The passing of this historic second chamber, which, at the date of its demise, was 170 years old, and which, for the last half century had been an object of attack, first by one political party, and then by the other, according as the exigencies of party tactics dictated, leaves Quebec the one and only province in Canada in which the bi-council system of government still obtains. It is the most unlikely thing in the world that Quebec will seek to follow the example of Nova Scotia in passing, and carrying out, sentence of death on its Upper House. Indeed, it is only a few weeks ago that Premier Taschereau, especially and at some length, took occasion to profess before the world his faith in the second chamber system in general and in Quebec's Legislative Council in particular. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Conservatives in that province are more in favour of the extinction of the Legislative Council than is the party in office. It is symptomatic of the French-Canadian mental attitude to respect what is established—whether a legislature, or a custom, or what-not—provided that it is not actively mischievous—and there are few who would contend that Quebec's Legislative Council has proved itself that.

It was not without a struggle that Premier Rhodes succeeded in getting his own way with Nova Scotia's Upper House. In fact, the controversy over the subject of whether the Lieutenant-Governor of the province—which, of course, for practical purposes, meant the Government of the day, had, or had not, authority to dismiss life members of the Legislative Council, and to increase the number of its membership above twenty-one, ultimately went for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This tribunal decided that the Lieutenant-Governor possessed the requisite authority in both regards. Following on this decision, Premier Rhodes dismissed eight life members of the Legislative Council, and appointed fourteen additional members. As thus constituted afresh, the Legislative Council was in shape to commit hari-kari at Premier Rhodes' behest, and obligingly did so by passing the Abolition Act on the 24th of February last.

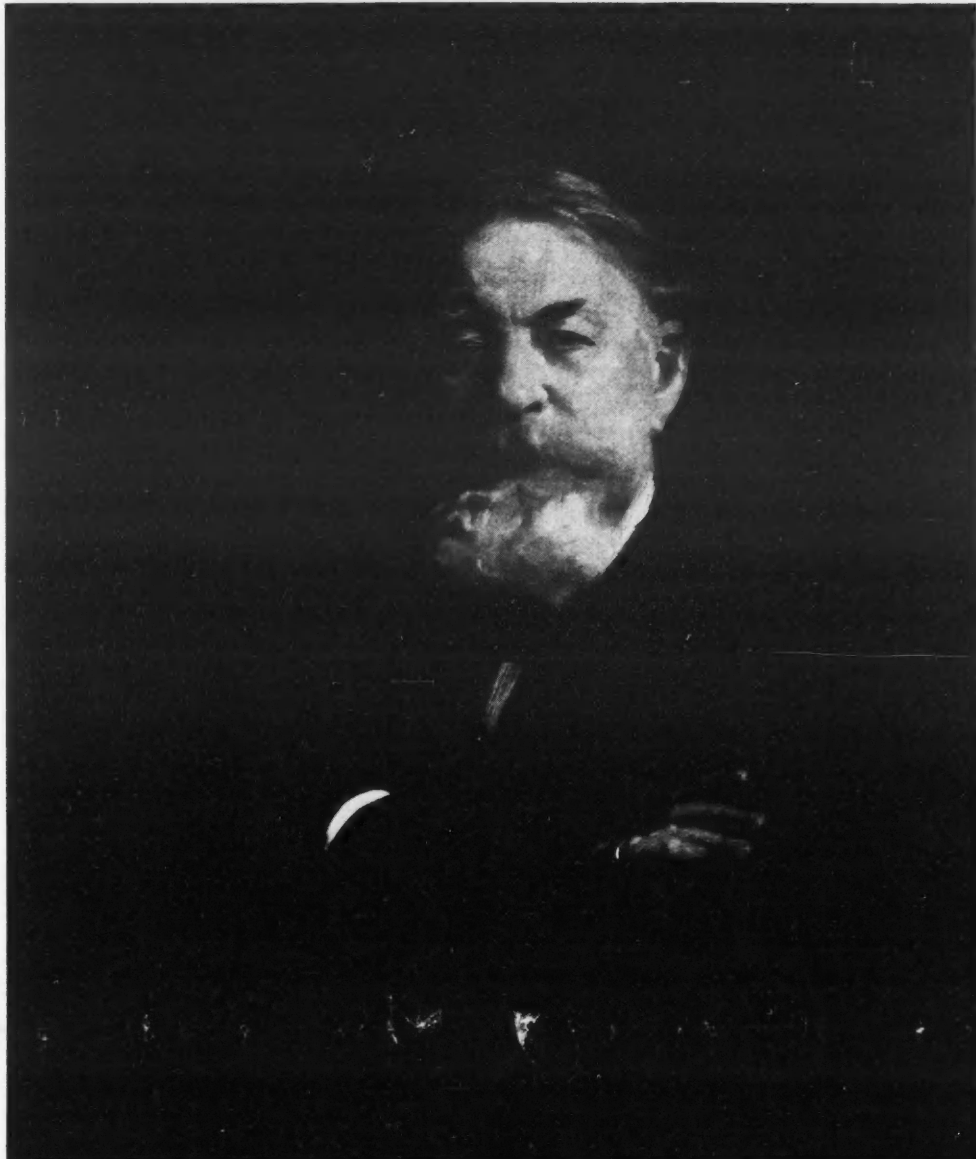
### Newspaper's Sesqui- Centenary

On the 3rd of June last a hundred and fifty years elapsed since Fleury Mesplet printed the first issue of the Montreal Gazette. The Quebec Act had been adopted only four years earlier, so that its existence has been almost coincident in length with the history of British rule—in one form or another—on the northern half of this continent. The Gazette has good reason to be proud of so long a continuous record of publication. But it has even more cause to be proud of the fact that, during that lengthy period, it has built up for itself a fine tradition, not only as a purveyor of news and an organ of opinion, but also as a vehicle of exceptionally well-written English that has few superiors on this continent, or, indeed, in the English-speaking world. The Gazette is a credit not only to Canadian journalism, but to the journalistic profession at large, and, in saying this, it is also opportune to congratulate Senator Smeaton White on his family's completion of fifty years' association with the paper. It is a family that has brought distinction to the Canadian newspaper world.

### A Vicar Who Talks Too Much

Ever since he came to Toronto a few years ago Worshipful Brother Rev. F. Ward-Whate, priest-vicar of St. Alban's Cathedral, has been periodically indulging in pulpit outbursts on public questions, more calculated to supply newspaper headlines than promote the cause of Christian fellowship. He apparently is one of those who think that the Pope is responsible for crop failures, blizzards and all the ills that may assail the community. On several occasions SATURDAY NIGHT has learned of the humiliation his truculent and often ill informed utterances have caused to his fellow clergymen of the Anglican Church in Ontario. The Anglican clergy have a most admirable record for moderation in utterance and toleration, and it is doubly distressing to them as well as to the laity that such sermons should be heard from the pulpit of the cathedral-church of the senior Diocese of the province.

Small wonder then that members of the Anglican Synod have been giving open expression to disapproval of the Vicar's most recent contribution to public discussion. His subject was the piffing movement for a Canadian born Governor-General. Anyone can make himself ridiculous by taking this movement seriously, but the reverend gentleman went beyond bounds in that direction when he said that the Pope was back of it. It was quite a plot that he outlined. First of all the French Canadians were plotting for a Canadian born Governor-General, and would demand one of their own race because of their seniority in the settlement of Canada. Then the Pope, expelled from Italy by Mussolini, was to come and live in Quebec and from this vantage point govern the governor-general who would in turn govern Canada as a Holy Roman State. A Catholic priest who said that it would be as sane to say that the Pope was going to the North Pole, made a proper commentary on this mare's nest. Incidentally the Vicar declared that Mussolini was determined to rule and rule alone in Italy which must have been charming reading for the King of Italy if he happens to be a subscriber to the



SARGENT'S JOACHIM

This masterpiece by the Anglo-American portrait painter, John S. Sargent, was recently acquired by the Toronto Art Gallery. It represents his best order of achievement. The subject is the Hungarian violinist, Joachim (1831-1907), probably the greatest of all musicians in his particular field.

Toronto newspapers. It was until quite recently the boast of the Fascists that they had saved the Crown in Italy; and Mussolini, though he may have had minor differences with the Vatican, has always had a fairly good working understanding with it in his general campaign for law and order in Italy. In fact, much of the Duce's success is due to his astuteness as a sort of unifying factor between Vatican and Quirinal. So we do not think the Pope is likely to come to Quebec just yet.

It is painful to Anglicans to hear of nonsense being talked from one of their pulpits, especially when that nonsense seems to be dictated by unreasoning religious intolerance. It is to be hoped that someone will induce the Priest Vicar of St. Alban's to speak with more sanity and Christian fellowship in future utterances.

### McGill Loses Popular Dean

One of the most popular of deans at McGill University, Mr. Justice K. A. E. Greenshields, has just resigned after seven years' service as Dean of the Faculty of Law. In the year 1913 Mr. Justice Greenshields, who was then a judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, was appointed associate professor of criminal law at McGill, and, seven years later, professor of criminal law, in succession to Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson, being then also named acting Dean of the Faculty of Law, in the absence of the then dean (Dean Lee) at Oxford. Dean Lee accepted various appointments at Oxford and did not return to McGill, and in 1921 Mr. Justice Greenshields was formally appointed Dean of the Faculty.

Born in Danville, Quebec, sixty-seven years ago, Mr. Justice Greenshields was educated at Danville Academy, at St. Francis College, Richmond, and at McGill University, where he studied law. He was called to the bar in 1885 and was created a Q. C. in 1899, becoming a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, for the district of Montreal, eleven years later. In that capacity, he soon became recognized as a singularly sound and erudite lawyer and, nine years ago, he was promoted from the Superior Court to be a judge of the Court of King's Bench, since which time he has added to his high legal reputation by the ability and conscientiousness which he has devoted to the hearing of cases in appeal.

It is small wonder that he has enjoyed a very remarkable popularity among the students at McGill. They were proud of his great renown as a jurist, but even more they delighted in the personality of the man. For the retiring Dean is known as the professor of a keen sense of humour and of a ready wit. As a lecturer in law, he had a style of his own, and it was one which he had the happy knack of giving life to what are often regarded as the dry bones of the law. Alike in the faculty and among the whole student body, general regret is felt at his resignation.

The governing body of the university has named as his successor, Professor Percy Elwood Corbett, M.C., Professor of Roman Law, who has enjoyed an academic and

pedagogic career of high and varied distinction, and who is highly esteemed by the student body. Born at Qu'Appelle, Sask., the new dean was educated in Huntingdon Academy, Que., and at McGill, where he took first-class honors in Latin and French. In 1915, he was selected Rhodes Scholar for Quebec, but in that year he obtained a commission in the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, subsequently, however, joining and going overseas with the 13th Battalion. He obtained the Military Cross for distinguished service at the battle of the Somme, and in 1918 was severely wounded, returning to Canada in the summer of that year. In the autumn of 1918, he entered Oxford on his Rhodes Scholarship, and, on the completion of only two years there (before the end of his course) he was elected a Fellow of All Souls—an extremely high honor which speaks volumes for the calibre of his work at Oxford. Seven years ago, he was appointed to the staff of McGill as Professor of Roman Law.

### Trade Statistics Analyzed

One frequently hears a lament that Canada is shipping her raw materials abroad and is at the same time purchasing immense quantities of foreign manufactured goods. This sort of statement is difficult to check up because of the different ways in which imports and exports may be classified. The Dominion government now has, however, an analysis of our external trade which does provide a fairly satisfactory test of this statement. It covers the period from 1900 down to the end of the fiscal year 1927 and the picture which it presents contains some surprises.

The analysis, which is made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, classifies both imports and exports in three groups. These are raw materials, partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods. The analysis further divides the trade into that with the United Kingdom, with the United States, and the trade with the world at large. In our trade with the world at large the general effect of the figures is that there has been little change in the proportions of the total trade formed by the three classes of goods. In our trade with the United Kingdom our exports of raw materials have greatly increased, while there has been a small increase in our imports of fully manufactured goods. In our trade with the United States there has been a big decline in the proportion of our exports which consists of raw materials, while there has been a small increase in our imports of fully manufactured goods.

It will be well to draw the picture in a little more detail. In our trade with the world at large at the opening of the century forty-one per cent. of our exports consisted of raw materials, while in 1927 this proportion had risen to forty-six per cent. In the same period our exports of fully manufactured goods had fallen from about forty-one per cent. to about thirty-nine per cent., and our exports of partly manufactured goods from about eighteen per cent. to about fifteen per cent. The proportion of fully

manufactured imports did not vary one per cent. between 1900 and 1927, though there was variation both up and down in the interval. The same is true of our imports of raw materials and consequently also of partly manufactured goods.

In Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in 1900 thirty-three per cent. of the exports were raw materials and forty-nine per cent. fully manufactured goods. In 1927 sixty-nine per cent. of the exports were raw materials and twenty-six per cent. only fully manufactured goods. Exports of partly manufactured goods had in the interval also dropped from eighteen per cent. to five per cent. Of our imports from the United Kingdom at the opening of the century eighty-six per cent. were fully manufactured and in 1927 this had risen to ninety per cent. In the interval raw imports had fallen from eight per cent. to five per cent., and partly manufactured imports from six per cent. to five per cent. approximately.

Of Canada's trade with the United States at the opening of the century fifty-nine per cent. of the exports were raw materials and twenty-two per cent. fully manufactured goods. In 1927 only thirty-one per cent. of the exports were raw materials, while forty-two per cent. were fully manufactured. In the same period the exports of partly manufactured goods had risen from nineteen to twenty-seven per cent. Of our imports from the United States in 1900, thirty-six per cent. were raw materials, and fifty-six per cent. fully manufactured goods. By 1927 the percentage of raw materials had dropped to thirty-two, while that of fully manufactured goods had risen to sixty-one. Imports of partly manufactured goods had in the meantime declined by about two per cent.

It seems to be clear then that the general remark one hears as to the tendencies of our trade is not correct. The contrast between this remark and the facts as represented by the figures just given is one more instance of the folly of generalizing about trade returns. What is necessary in order to form a correct opinion is to get the point of view of the individual trader and to judge each case on its own merits. Another example of these general judgments is the doctrine that an excess of imports is always bad and an excess of exports always good. Again each case must be judged on its merits. Under some circumstances an excess of imports may be unhealthy. Under other circumstances an excess of exports may be a real danger to the country. It is possible to form a sound opinion on the subject only by a careful examination of all the circumstances in each case.

### By-Elections Coming in Quebec

Premier Taschereau, when in Montreal, the other day, intimated that there will be no by-elections held in the Province this summer, but that the vacant seats would all be filled before the next session of the Provincial Legislature. It is generally assumed that the contests for these vacant seats will be held in October. In fact, although there are only three seats at present vacant, it is quite likely that three or four others may be opened in time to allow of something like a miniature Provincial general election, which should serve as a good index to the way in which the wind is blowing, in that month.

The three ridings now vacant are St. Marys, Montreal (for which Mayor Houde is expected to run in the Conservative interest), Quebec East and Magdalen Islands. Then the nomination of Hon. J. N. Francoeur, formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to be chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission for the Province will create a vacancy in Lotbinière.

There are, too, rumors that Mr. W. S. Bullock is going to be appointed joint collector of revenue at Montreal, and that Mr. T. D. Bouchard is going to be appointed agent-general for the Province of Quebec in Belgium, in succession to the late Mr. Langlois. If these two appointments materialize, they will mean vacancies in the ridings of Shefford and St. Hyacinthe.

### Orlando E. Miller and the Doctors

A few weeks ago SATURDAY NIGHT published an editorial dealing with the career of one Orlando Edgar Miller, who has been giving free lectures and paid private courses in Canadian cities and who claims to have discovered the cure or cures for most human ills. The editorial was entitled: "The Life Story of a Quack", and was based on a dossier on Miller's career in the archives of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association, reciting several instances in which he had been in trouble with the police authorities. At the time the editorial was published we were unaware that Miller was lecturing at Edmonton where according to his advertisements, he taught that the secret of Personality lies in the "normalization" of the ductless glands,—which is too deep for us. Of late we have received several communications of protest from faithful followers, and two or three copies of "The Chapala Round Table", published at Vancouver, B.C., organ of "The Chapala University Movement" of which Miller is the head, and which teaches the "Fine Art of Living". Finally, we have heard from Mr. Miller himself in a communication too lengthy for publication in which he alleges that he has for 27 years been the victim of persecution by the American Medical Association, and all other medical societies that it can influence. Miller erroneously assumes that SATURDAY NIGHT in its editorial was directly inspired by the medical profession of Canada and the United States. As a matter of fact our interest in Miller arose from curiosity as to why he and other tourists were able to spend such large sums of money on hall rentals and advertising to impart "free" benefactions on humanity. The mystery we may add has not yet been solved. Perhaps he will explain it to the public of Calgary where he now is.

In declining to publish the full text of Mr. Miller's reply we may say that we regard as honorable bodies the American Medical Association and the British Medical Society which he assails in extreme terms, and cannot accept his conclusions that they are composed of conspirators and



morons. But we are willing to publish his side of the story with regard to the several criminal proceedings in which he has been involved. In some cases he goes into a great deal of detail which it would take weeks to verify. A statement by Miller on the platform at Edmonton recently that SATURDAY NIGHT was a "balky concern" does not inspire an implicit belief in his veracity. It revives the memory of the late Russell T. Scott and the late L. R. Steel who made similar assertions.

To deal first with the trouble which most recently brought Miller to public attention,—the allegation that he had attempted to sell stock in his film promotion, the Rellimeo Film Syndicate, dissolved five years ago. He denies that it has been dissolved and explains that the failure of the Selznick Distributing Corporation three years ago tied up four of his larger productions and defrauded his company of \$60,000, owed to it by the Selznick concern for royalties. It is a question, he says, whether the Rellimeo Company will further attempt to function, but it is not dissolved.

The other incidents noted, dealt mainly with Miller's medical experiences. In the original article it was stated that over twenty-five years ago when conducting the O. E. Miller Hernia Treatment Co. of Denver and doing a very large business, he became involved in a "kite flying" conspiracy with a national bank, was prosecuted with others, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, serving eleven months before being released on a technicality. Miller says that this banking trial grew out of a great political frame-up; that he never served one day of the sentence, and that he and his co-defendants won their appeal five months afterward, the decision reading: "The facts alleged in the indictment, even if proven against the defendants, constituted neither a fraud nor a crime under the statutes of the United States."

### Troubles With A.M.A. Begin

With regard to the St. Luke's Society of Chicago for the cure of drug addicts of which he was president, he says that no license was ever sought or refused. Its headquarters were in the Woodruff Hotel, a first class edifice. It did experience a very disastrous fire and the attention of the Grand Jury was called to the matter. After investigation it complimented the Society on its unselfish humanitarian work. Apparently this was the beginning of his difference with the American Medical Association. The St. Luke's Society, he says, had reclaimed from "Morphium" the discarded wife of one of the principal organizers of the A. M. A. and he adds, "investigation after reaching a normal condition as to why she had been shunted into a Sanitarium and divorced, doubtless furnished the personal animus, which started the 27 years' fight the A. M. A. has made upon me."

Miller states that he was not the founder of Ruskin College which was a combination of a number of small colleges in various parts of the middle west. He merely held the Chair of Eugenics for two school years, and resigned to do research work. He maintains he did discover a cure for tuberculosis and after going to Europe did treat Prince Hohenlohe for that malady. The Prince, however, died of pneumonia poisoning following a Christmas dinner. Although Miller had no more to do with this than with that of Napoleon on St. Helena, the case was exploited by the A. M. A. against him. The latter organization had already, he alleges, prevented his cure obtaining a fair test in the United States. But the famous capitalist, Harold McCormick of Chicago paid his expenses to go to Paris where he made a demonstration of five cases in the Hospital Necker on the Rue de Sevres. The results were so remarkable that Vance Thompson syndicated an article in the United States about them, which again roused the ire of the A. M. A. and it published its "first lurid book on him". He was to have been honored by the Medical section of the French Academy when the A. M. A. succeeded in temporarily discrediting him with the allegation that he obtained his results by Hypnotism. The Duke of Manchester then invited him to come to England where he would get fair play, but by the time he reached London a special pamphlet filled with "damnable lies" had been put in the hands of the British Medical Society and he was "kept from recognition".

"Later," says Miller, "through the physicians of the two countries, I was granted a vacation of sixty days at Wormwood Scrubs", a well-known British prison. The statement relates to his indictment for manslaughter in 1914 after a woman patient was alleged to have died under his Sand Cure for Dyspepsia. Curiously enough Miller's letter makes no allusion to his Sand Cure, but says that the woman had been a sufferer for twenty years from Disseminated Sclerosis, and totally paralyzed for fifteen years. She died the third day after her arrival at his institution. He had given her no treatment of any kind although he had disagreed with her own physician's diagnosis. A coroner's inquest showed that she died from natural causes, and the testimony showed that no poison had been found (poison had apparently been hinted at) in her viscera. Several months later a London physician swore out a warrant against him for murder. When the case came to trial, the Crown reduced the charge to manslaughter, and he avers that to this day nobody knows what he was found guilty of. His counsel, Sir Edgar (now Mr. Justice) Wilde, K.C., said it was "optional" with him whether or not he serve 66 days in Wormwood Scrubs, the usual sentence given to Christian Scientists and other metaphysical healers who permitted cases to die without medical attendance. This explanation is in marked divergence from the dossier of the A. M. A. Bureau of investigation which stated that he had been sentenced to a "term of years", but Miller's statement is more circumstantial. He alleges also that five years afterward the doctor who swore out the warrant charging him with murder confessed that he had been well rewarded by American physicians for so doing.

There is little of importance in the balance of Miller's refutation save a denial that he got in trouble with the Boston authorities over a promotion scheme, though he says A. M. A. propaganda followed him there; and an assertion that his arrest at Buffalo was a frame-up, for which the detective responsible would have been arrested had not an election been pending.

Clearly Mr. Miller has led a troubled life, and his essays as a healer have covered many fields. If what he says is true his story would furnish the material for half a dozen novels, and has all the elements of a Sherlock Holmes romance,—the medical profession of the English-speaking world banded together to persecute one well-meaning man, but always thwarted in the end. If the Rellimeo Film Co. is ever restored to activity, its first production should be a serial dealing with the sufferings of its founder.

### USUALLY TWENTY MINUTES

Space, say the scientists, is wholly in relation to time. This is particularly true of parking space on downtown streets.



CONVOCATION AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
Sir Wilfred Grenfell, of Labrador; Rev. Canon Cody, of Toronto, and Dr. William Reid Blair, the famous zoologist of New York, marching across the campus to receive honorary degrees.

### The Foster of Long Ago

Famous Public Man Began His Career as New Brunswick Professor

By M. GRATTAN O'LEARY

ONE may linger so long in politics as to become either a political nuisance or a political institution. To be famous simply for holding the age record was the misfortune of Methuselah, who, when he celebrated his nine hundredth birthday, was doubtless regarded as a "tedious old fool" by the young intelligentsia of two or three hundred. Sir George Foster, who has just emerged from a recent illness to be the central figure in the encaenia celebration of the University of New Brunswick, whence he was graduated sixty years ago, is happy in escaping this and most other penalties of those who linger very long on the stage of life and politics. Carrying only youth and hope in his heart, when winter came he saw only what Barrie has called December roses strewn along his path. The prophet and the invincible optimist is often an extremely irritating person to your cynic, especially if the optimism has come only with age, but Ottawa suffers Foster gladly because of his evident sincerity, because it has become his nature in twilight years to laugh and sing and see only the rainbows of life. And it is all so different from the Foster of yore!

Sir George, though his ruddy cheeks and jaunty air belie it, is an old man. When he came into the world Confederation was hardly a dream. The population of the whole of Canada was about 3,000,000; Lord Elgin was Governor; Victoria was but in the morning of her reign; Disraeli and Gladstone were but barely heard of. Away back in 1871—four years after Confederation—he was professor of Classics and Ancient Literature in the University of New Brunswick; two years after the Franco-Prussian war he was studying in Germany; in 1882—forty-six years ago—he entered Parliament; and exactly forty years ago he was Minister of Finance.

Sir George has one record which no man in any British country has ever equalled: he has served in the cabinets of seven Prime Ministers. He began as Minister of Finance under Macdonald, and remained in that office with Abbott, Thompson, Bowell and Tupper; and he was Minister of Trade and Commerce under Borden and Meighen. Of all the great figures that sat in Parliament in the eighties, he alone lingers on the stage.

He has mellowed with the years. All the old fire and eloquence of youth are still with him, all the old rich and specious rhetoric, but gone are the flouts and jeers, the bitter taunts that flashed and seared like lightning. With the possible exceptions of Richard Cartwright and Arthur Meighen, Parliament has had no more rapiered tongue. In the old days, indeed, a duel between Foster and Cartwright was a parliamentary event, and even in later years, when Fielding was adding to his record of budgets, the galleries were always crowded to hear Foster's reply. It was not for nothing that Joe Chamberlain asked him to England as a crusader for Tariff Reform.

Laurier liked and admired him. "In politics," Sir Wilfrid used to say, "there is no place for personal recriminations"; and the worst of Sir George's anathemas were lost in an unceasing admiration for the skill and the eloquence of the preacher. And Foster returned the admiration. "That man with the French head and the

Saxon heart", he used to say of Laurier; and when the Old Chief passed off the stage the noblest appreciation of his career that fell from any lips was that pronounced by Foster.

Sir George has had his own dark days. There were those years when temperamental deficiencies as a financier drew him into a morass of trouble and brought upon him a measure of political persecution; that period, just before 1911, when he was replaced by Charles Doherty as Borden's first lieutenant; and, finally, the humiliation and disappointment when an untitled man, Sir Thomas White, was passed over his head to his old portfolio of Finance. Through it all, Foster bore up bravely. He had taught himself to know what Mr. Asquith once called the "consolation of great failures", and through all the buffets of circumstance, the caprice of fortune, and the inscrutable vicissitudes of politics, he refused to be cast down.

The Elder Statesman and Philosopher have succeeded the militant politician. In the Senate, today, they all listen to Foster. Widely read, widely travelled (he has visited nearly every country in the world) rich in his experience of national and international affairs, the old partizanship has vanished from his utterances, and in its place is a deeper and more wholesome philosophy. Long may he continue to linger, pride of all parties, and the enemy of none.

### Keep Your Vowels Open

By C. L. BENEDICT

People who have lived long in Egypt pronounce the word "sheik", not as if it rhymed with "shriek" but as "shake".—News Item.

PEOPLE who have lived in Egypt, Will explain to you the prescript, For addressing the inhabitants, called "sheiks"— To escape recriminations, From their friends and their relations, You must NOT pronounce the word to rhyme with "shrieks".

So when making your approaches, To avoid their just reproaches, (Remember that your honour is at stake), Do not hesitate when meeting, But adopt this simple greeting,— "By the Prophet's beard, I'm glad to see you,—Shake!"

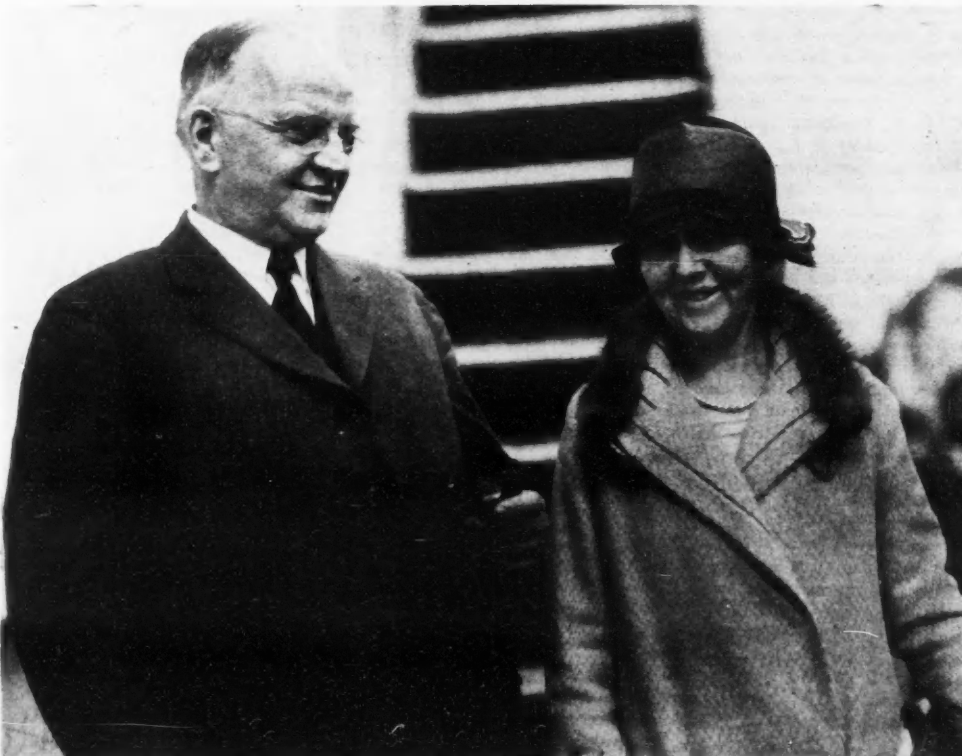
Of course if you're a Cockney, From Camden Town or Hockley, Where invariably they call a cake a 'kike', Through the East will spread a rumour That you've made another 'bloomer', For the Sheik will shake you if addressed as "Shike!"

### Justifiable Homicide

By E. L. CHICANOT

I HAVE just killed North. I left the body at the ninth tee.

At the beginning of the summer I took a cottage in the country with the one idea of getting some golf in the evenings. The first day I met my neighbor North who was all enthusiastic about the garden I was going to have. He knew a man who would plough up my ground dirt cheap, and before I could tell him I didn't want a garden he had escaped all full of the idea.



ONTARIO'S PREMIER LEAVES FOR EUROPE  
The above picture of Hon. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson was taken at New York on board the Cunarder "Mauretania" just before sailing. The Premier's special object is to investigate immigration and education problems.

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Next evening I returned from town to find my back premises in furrows. I was just leaving for the links when North met me with an assortment of toilsome looking implements which he offered to lend me until I got my own. He was so frightfully nice about it there was nothing for it but to set to and dig.

The next evening when I emerged on my way to the course there was North with some seeds he could specially recommend. He even offered to help me so what could I do but turn back. We spent hours burying seeds. Next evening when I thought I might be allowed a game North had some shrubs left over he could let me have, and we had better set them out right away. The following night it was a lilac bush he had secured for me.

I began to get on to North. It became my one aim to avoid him and reach the golf links. But I never did. North decided I ought to get busy on the weeds, or he had a patent gericide, or the grass around the beds needed trimming, or something needed supporting or thinning out. No matter how skilfully I tried to sneak away there was North waiting, and I went off meekly to toil in the garden.

Today was glorious. I spent the greater part of the time staring out of the office window dreaming of the fairway and of that long promised content with Jugdon. I determined that for once I was going to beat North and get my game. I crept out of the cellar window, crawled round the back on my stomach, and successfully made my escape to the links.

I met Jugdon and we started round playing stroke for stroke. Jugdon holed the ninth one up on me, but I was within perfect holing distance. I was just taking a careful shot when someone dashed madly across the course, and I fozzled it. I looked up into the face of North lighted with the old enthusiasm.

"They've awarded you first prize for Bingville's best garden," he gasped.

I confess I was rattled. I didn't even select the proper club. I killed him with the putter.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Mother's Day Flowers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT,—

Sir: In your issue of the 26th, I notice a paragraph concerning the price of flowers for Mothers' Day as being somewhat excessive.

Being wholesale exclusively, we are not fully conversant with prices charged to the public by retailers, but we have not heard of any complaint but one concerning charges made by retail stores. I believe that if there has been such we would have heard something about it, directly or indirectly. I think, therefore, that the complaints of "doubling the price of flowers" mentioned on your front page is far from being the fact. If there have been exceptional cases of profiteering, it is very much to be regretted, but the whole trade ought not to be besmirched by the act of one or two individuals if at all.

I would like to say, however, as the largest growers of cut flowers in Canada and perhaps in the world, that prices were not raised by us for the week preceding Mothers' Day Sunday. Our price lists are sent to the trade weekly. Each week has its variations and the changes made for the week beginning May 6th, quoted prices on the whole less, rather than greater, than the preceding week.

The general public wishing to commemorate Motherhood, usually require a higher grade of flowers as being a worthy tribute to Mothers' Love, and ask for the best quality available and commanding a somewhat higher price than ordinary, but speaking for ourselves (and for the growers generally I believe) we affirm that no attempt has been made to take advantage of the celebration of Mothers' Day by increased prices, quality considered.

Yours etc.,

DALE ESTATE LIMITED  
T. W. Duggan, General Manager.

Brampton, June, 1928.





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"The Paper Worth While"  
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## Regina

(By one who has never been there)

ONE is entranced by the view of the Legislative dome as the vessel approaches the docks. So this is Regina, the city of Dead Game Sports! (No accent on the "dead", please.)

On the left are the headquarters of the Mounted Police; the headquarters are at the rear in the stables. See that man dragging himself up the steps while his faithful dog-team waits at the curb? That is Corporal Timothy Dare coming to report that he has got his man. See the long policeman strapping to his ankle, and the blood dripping from the wounded parka at his side? Brave fellow! And see, by the curb there, a jealous sergeant of the city police is writing him out a ticket for parking in front of a hydrant. (I'll have to stop reading so much Curwood.)

On the right is the City Hall Annex, built to house the athletic trophies. The last census made the following distribution of Regina's population, not counting Premier Gardiner, of course:

1. Athletes.
2. Trustees of Athletic Silverware.

You see, Regina is such a dogged holder and challenger of silver mugs, and so much correspondence was necessary, that all the trustees moved to the darned city to save postage and express charges.

Oh, by the way, I forgot to mention the strong Conservative government which meets in Regina.

—W. D. Stovel.

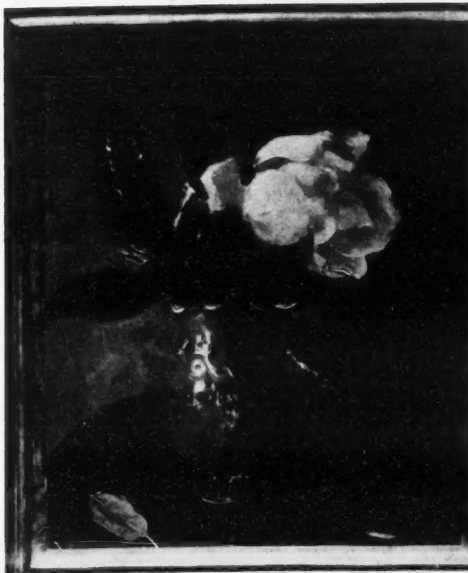
## British Pictures at Toronto Art Gallery

By STEWART DICK

AN EXHIBITION of contemporary British Painting is at present on view at the Art Gallery of Toronto. The collection was established under the patronage of the Earl of Balfour, K.G., the Earl of Birkenhead, K.C., Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, G.B.E., and his Excellency Sir Esme Howard, G.C.M.G., and the pictures were chosen by a committee of four members of the Royal Academy.

In his introduction to the catalogue, Sir Frederick Kenyon points out that "artists and men of letters, no less than diplomats, are the ambassadors through whom one people is made known to another," and the collection is put forward as "a contribution to the spiritual and intellectual output of our generation."

Under such sponsorship and with such a claim, and particularly in respect of the fact that the collection comes from England, an old established civilization, almost as a sort of object lesson to the younger and growing communities of the New World, one has a right to expect a collection showing all that is most vital and deepest of appeal in contemporary British art. Our ambassadors must be men at once able to uphold a great tradition and to speak words of weight on the artistic problems of today.



"MAGNOLIAS"  
An unique example of the art of Augustus John, A.R.A., part of the British art collection now in Canada.



THE NUT BROWN MAID  
A portrait by Sir George Clausen, R.A., part of the British Art Collection now in Canada.

It is humiliating to admit that the present collection falls lamentably short of this ideal. Our ambassadors in this case are for the most part men of little substance, their utterances hardly go beyond the range of small talk. There is nothing authoritative, nothing striking in the whole exhibition.

Many, one might almost say most, of the best known British artists of today are entirely unrepresented. Such names as Lavery, Orpen, Wilson Steer, Sichert, Ricketts, Russell, Spencer Watson, Rothenstein, Moira Philpot and many others at once rise to the mind. Of the more prominent men who are represented not one has sent a really important work.

There is another serious defect. The younger group, the more advanced men; the London Group—such painters as Duncan Grant, Roger Fry, Paul Nash, Lamb and others working on similar lines are entirely unrepresented.

Personally I am not much in sympathy with either their aims or their methods, but no exhibition can pretend to represent contemporary British art and ignore their existence.

The exhibition is in fact almost entirely mediocre, though fortunately a few works, mostly unpretentious in size, stand out as of a higher quality than the rest.

Of the Royal Academicians who selected the pictures, Sir D. F. Cameron is represented by a painting, "Loch Moree", which though not important in point of size is yet of fine quality, a landscape full of the glamor of mountain and lake which he knows so well how to capture, and Sir George Clausen sends a little head, "The Nut-brown Maid", which is certainly a broad and masterly piece of painting.

Sir Charles Holmes is very inadequately represented by his "Carol Bridge, Borwick", a dull picture, and the same might be said of the late Ambrose McEvoy's "Thames" picture.

Augustus John is represented by two works, a very superficial portrait of a little boy, "The green frock", which is hardly worthy of him, and a magnificently painted flower study, "Magnolia". In the last we have an astonishing truthfulness in the rendering of the surfaces of the hard light green leaves and the soft waxen flower, and a sweep and virility of brushwork which is highly stimulating. As bold and swaggering as Sargent, it is much more subtle.

Perhaps the most individual works in the collection are the three small studies by Stephen J. Peplow, an artist little known out of Scotland—two still life pictures and a seascape, "Iona." One of the still lifes, a study of a pot, a bottle and some apples is amazingly strong in handling. It combines in a curious way the faithful rendering of surfaces and textures which we find in Chardin with the dynamic force of Cezanne and a truth of atmospheric values which seems personal to the artist.

The "Iona" sketch is quite different in feeling from D. F. Cameron's treatment of the West Highlands. The light is cold on the white sand, the sea is a wan green, and the distant mountains are very sombre in tone, but an elemental strength runs through the whole composition.

J. D. Ferguson, another Scotch painter and in some respects a follower of Peplow, is represented by the two most "modern" works in the collection, a chaotic but very decorative sketch, "A puff of smoke at Milngavie" and a very obvious and jazz-like study, "Christmas in the south of France".

A pleasing and clever rendering of an effect of light is the "Interior in Sunlight" by Ethel Sands.

These are a few of the brighter spots which tend to relieve the monotony of a very uninteresting exhibition.

## Wear More Diamonds

By P. W. LUCE

NEWS of tremendous importance comes from South Africa. A great diamond field has been discovered in Namaqualand, but this area is to be declared state diggings. By this means the output of precious stones will be controlled and there is no danger of a glut of diamonds on the world's markets, with the consequent depreciation in values.

The average man may well breathe a prayer of thankfulness that this is so. It is bad enough to be ruined playing the mining stock market without having to watch the pawnable possibilities of our stickpins going down, down, down at the same time. We have long been taught that a good diamond is the best possible investment, and it would be little short of tragic if the South African government did not protect our interests in this matter.

Of course we can live without diamonds—but not so well. The man whose hand is thoroughly adorned with sparklers attracts far more attraction than the drab creature who has nothing but a wart on his middle finger. The complaint has sometimes been made—and justly—that we are altogether too chary in our display of diamonds. Very few men wear all their diamonds most of the time; others wear no diamonds all the time, and think no worse of themselves for that.

Thank goodness women are not built that way!

A man without diamonds is without the pale, a reproach to the community, and an eyesore to the jewellers. We should do all we can to discourage this type of person. There is no room for him in the great family of Britain's sons beyond the seas.

The sincerity of a patriot's imperialism may be measured by the diamond he wears. How can a man reverse the flag that braved the battle and the breeze a thousand

years if there are no scintillating studs in his shirt front? The thing is absurd.

It is true that South Africa itself had quaint notions about the Union Jack a few months ago with which some of us did not exactly agree, but the fuss has been amicably settled for the time being, and the least we can do to keep that country in good humor—is to load ourselves with her most famous product. Let us have as many diamonds as we can afford, even though they stretch our credit to the uttermost.

I do not know the current price of a carat of diamonds, but jewellers assure me it is about right, and I am prepared to take their word for it. Every time we buy a few diamonds we can experience a glow of satisfaction in reflecting that we are thereby helping to keep a few thousand Kaffir diggers hard at work in the broiling sun, and also assuring the shareholders of De Beers that their dividends will not fall them. Short of there being either an under-supply or an over-supply of diamonds, I can visualize no greater calamity than a hiatus in De Beers dividends. The very idea makes me shudder.

Diamonds enter Canada duty free. They also enter the United States duty free, if the owners are not caught in the attempt by vigilant customs officers who are rather partial to the wearing of precious stones themselves. There are no records available showing the number of precious stones that are smuggled annually into the United States, but whatever the number, South Africa would like to see it greatly increased in the general interests of prosperity and world peace. People who have lots of diamonds seldom go broke and never want to fight.

It has been pointed out that Canada's export trade to South Africa is almost negligible, but that only makes our friendly gesture of buying bigger and better diamonds all the more admirable. We must remember that it is fairly easy to find substitutes for wheat or Maple sugar or Douglas fir or Indian cayuses, but there is nothing that can take the place of the diamond as a precious stone. The five-and-ten store has been trying to produce something just as good for many years, but an expert can still tell the difference after making exhaustive tests.

Broadly speaking, there is only one class in this country that is doing its full duty in the way of wearing diamonds. I refer, not to barbers or cigar store clerks, but to railway porters. A black man makes the finest setting for a White Wesselton. That is why the porters invest their tip money in diamonds—not all their tips, of course. There are not enough diamonds in the world for that.

White men should not lag behind their black brother in the matter of decoration now that South Africa is ready to guarantee us everlasting security. Away with modesty! Let us sparkle!

Say it With Diamonds, and say it right out loud!

## THE PASSING SHOW

"But what good is golf?"  
"Well, it's turned me into an expert gardener."

Personally, we cannot see horse-racing. You plunk two dollars down on a pony and you don't even get a ride out of it.

Ontario's prejudice against the establishment of a provincial divorce court seems to be largely located in Quebec.

"Where are you going for your summer vacation?"  
"To the bank."

The improper use of words is no more clearly exemplified than in the expression, "tuning in" on the radio.

In the future this will probably be known as the age of flying and flu.

The summer hotel people have expressed their delight in the growing American tourist trade, but nothing as yet has been heard from the mosquitoes.

Emily refuses to be worried about the Italian dirigible which is reported lost in the Arctic. She is convinced that it is safely moored to the North Pole.

"All the world's a stage and men and women merely players. . . ." And they run true to form by wanting to re-write their parts.

No one knows the real meaning of a bitter experience until he samples what passes for liquor in Buffalo.

We must not be impatient. It's hardly chilly enough to be summer yet.

Hal Frank

## Friendship

Friendship is no plant of hasty growth.  
Tho' planted in esteem's deep-fixed soul.  
The gradual culture of kind intercourse  
Must bring it to perfection.

—Joanna Baillie.



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MOTH PLANE PRESENTED TO TORONTO FLYING CLUB  
The above plane, the gift of the British air enthusiast, Sir Charles Wakefield, arrived at the Leaside Field, Toronto April 28th, and was officially received by the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence of noted aviators.





BY THE amendments to the rules of procedure adopted last session and which came into force at the commencement of the present session the House of Commons sought, among other things, to preclude the blocking of private and public bills by the "talking out" process. It was influenced in this connection by the several weeks' blockade of such legislation last session in the repeated talking out of the Georgian Bay Canal charter and power bill. The amendment which was to make such a blockade impossible provided that if the debate on a private or public bill extended over the hour for this class of legislation without action being taken on the measure its place on the order paper was forfeited and it went to the foot of the list of bills of its class. The new rule does prevent a section of the House from holding up all private and public bills by a prolonged filibuster on the bill that has the leading place on the order paper, but it has not greatly improved matters, as the farcical performance in connection with private bills this session has shown. Instead of the blockade being conducted through the medium of one particular measure and for good and sufficient reason, as in the case of the Sifton Georgian Bay Canal bill, it is now conducted through the medium of various bills as they are successively reached and on a tit-for-tat principle. One section of the House talks out a bill that another section favors and sends it to the foot of the list and then as soon as a member of the first section has a bill up for consideration the second section takes revenge by talking it out.

This ridiculous, childish and obstructionist performance has been in progress for weeks, or ever since the government took over private members' days and left them only an hour twice a week, and it has prevented important measures being dealt with. Appeals from the Prime Minister to the groups to cease their blocking and assurance from him that if they would do so he would endeavour to facilitate consideration of such important pieces of proposed legislation as the Ontario divorce court bill have been unavailing. The situation has been aggravated along lines unworthy of the House of Commons and calculated to dissipate public respect for parliamentary institutions. Thus, a handful of socialistically inclined members in the southeast corner of the House have taken advantage of the rule which permits of the talking-out process to impose their will against the overwhelming majority and prevent the disposal of legislation by vote of the House. A poll in connection with the bill confirming the claim of the Sun Life Company that it is entitled to increase its capital stock by two million dollars indicated that only some eighteen members were opposed to the measure but a few of these champions of the proletariat whose dislike of capitalists is congenial have adopted an attitude toward it little short of fanatical—although Mr. Speaker Lemieux will not allow it to be so described in the House—and have sent it to the foot of the list of private bills time after time. Across the floor in the bosoms of Quebec members memory of the customs exposure of two years ago still rankles and largely because Kennedy of Peace River, who was the Progressive member on the Stevens committee, is the sponsor, the bill authorizing extensions to the Edmonton and Dunvegan Railway—evidently quite a proper and desirable measure—has been talked to the bottom of the long programme of private bills. A few Conservatives in their turn have prevented a pronouncement by the House on the Bell Telephone capitalization bill. In thus giving effect to their prejudices or convictions in connection with particular bills, the minority groups display a callous indifference to the fate of other legislation which is held up and in which the public is keenly interested. There are some half dozen private bills of a contentious character in addition to a number of divorce bills and several private members' resolutions and public bills having precedence over the Willoughby Ontario divorce court bill and the Geary bill extending the authority of the Railway Commission for the investigation of subsidiary companies. It looks, therefore, as if these bills would go into the discard at prorogation.

It is two weeks since Mr. Mackenzie King intimated that the Government would endeavour to bring about consideration of these measures if the groups in the House would desist from their blocking practice but this practice has been continued during every private bills hour since, notwithstanding that some of the obstructionists have described the divorce court bill as one of the most important measures before parliament. In view of this, the Prime Minister will be able to claim justification for refusing further time for private and public bills than the few separate hours that remain before the end of the session. The parties in the House are endeavouring to bring about prorogation by Saturday, the ninth, which would definitely preclude action on the legislation referred to, and even if the session extends for another week the chances will be little better. Whereas earlier in the session Mr. Lapointe seemed to be largely responsible for the sidetracking of the Willoughby bill, the blame now rests on the private members who have indulged in obstruction. It is patent that the rules will have to be changed again.

REFERENCE to the Ontario divorce court bill suggests a brief measurement of the work of the Senate divorce court this session. Notices of 296 petitions for divorce resulted in 268 being actually presented, of which only 19 were not dealt with owing to non-compliance with the regulations. Bills were granted in 240 of the remaining cases and nine petitions were rejected. Of the applications 215 were from Ontario and 25 from Quebec, showing that the divorce business of parliament would be light if the Ontario cases were transferred to the courts. The 249 cases were dealt with by the committee in 34 days, on 12 of which days a sub-committee also took evidence. The volume of divorces granted has increased four and a half times in the last ten years, the number of bills having risen from 55 in 1919 to 100 in 1920, 196 in 1927 and 240 in 1928.

The Senate by no means devotes all its time to cases. Those who have little patience with agitation for "reform" of the Upper House—ficial followers of public affairs who rant because it dares to reject legislation representatives of the people in the

Commons will find cause for gratification in the killing of the government's dangerous and indefensible naturalization bill for the degrading of Canadian citizenship. This ill-considered or improperly devised measure, clearly calculated to destroy the foreigner's appreciation of the meaning and value of Canadian citizenship, proposed to take the power of granting naturalization out of the courts and turn it over to a political minister acting on the say-so of irresponsible private citizens and obscure justices of the peace. Had the Rinfret bill become law the foreigner would have been able to acquire citizenship by mail, the only requirement imposed on him being that of having three of his neighbors endorse his application. He would not have had impressed upon him the importance of the status he achieved as is now the case when he has to qualify for citizenship before a county judge. The Conservative opposition exposed the error of such a change in the naturalization system during two or three days of discussion in the Commons but the government lined up its majority and with the help of the Progressives forced it through. The Senate has amply justified its existence and earned the indemnities of its members by throwing it out.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the impressive pronouncements of Messrs. King and Lapointe, the forthcoming establishment of Canadian legations at Paris and Tokio, and the independent attitude adopted by the government in its refusal to subscribe to British treaties, the ambitious nationalists remain dissatisfied and unhappy. They are still grieving about the national status and are unable to sleep peacefully of nights because they spend their days turning up evidence that we are not on an equal footing with Great Britain. The subject having been discussed so often, the clinic on the status held by Messrs. Bourassa and Woodsworth before the Commons would not be deserving of special notice but for two or three incidents that developed in connection with it. One of them was the weird proposition propounded by the autonomist from Winnipeg that the British Government's action of a year ago in denouncing the trade treaty with Russia and kicking out the representatives of the Soviet when they were caught attempting to create revolution in England and otherwise treacherously abusing the diplomatic privileges accorded them, was taken at the behest of oil barons of Britain and the United States and that consequently the similar action of the Canadian Government was due to the same influence. Another was the manifestation of the strange attitude of mind of the socialistically inclined members of the House who seemed to think that Canada's status could not be all it should be unless this country admitted that the Russian Soviet was a virtuous and meritorious form of government. It was more in sorrow than in anger that Mr. Bennett rebuked Mr. Woodsworth for his statement that the trade treaty had been denounced and the Soviet representatives expelled from Britain and Canada in the interests and at the demand of oil magnates, and it was in the same spirit that he likewise rebuked Mr. Bourassa for cheap jokes about the government's "imperial masters" in the Mother Country. Still another interesting feature of the unnecessary and useless debate was the revelation of the embarrassment of the Prime Minister over the attention given in England to his statements in the Commons a couple of months ago regarding the effect of his government's refusal in 1922 to accept the ill-considered invitation of Lloyd George to be ready to join Great Britain in a war with Turkey over the Chanak affair. In the debate in March on Miss MacPhail's proposal for the establishment of a government department of peace propaganda Mr. King, telling of all the government had done to promote the peace of the world, quoted Colonel John Bain MacLean, of Toronto, as giving credit to the Ottawa Government for averting a European war in 1922 and he recited the opinions of others approving of his course on that occasion. "We are told," said Mr. King, speaking to the MacPhail resolution, "that but for the action of Canada in taking the position which she did at that time in asking that the facts be brought out and that the Parliament of Canada should have its say before contingents were sent abroad, a second great European war might have taken place." And in giving the House Colonel MacLean's direct statement that Canada prevented war he garnished them with the assertion that the Colonel "had sources of information which I do not hesitate to say from what I have since learned, were pretty reliable." The Times' Canadian correspondent in reporting Mr. King's statements by cable said that he had claimed credit for averting a European war and this report was the subject of a considerable debate in the House of Lords in connection with the Egyptian treaty and Ottawa's refusal to subscribe thereto. This attention by the Lords evidently gave Mr. King some discomfiture, and, strangely enough, he blames it not on himself but on the Times' correspondent. He holds that he was misrepresented, that his statements quoted above did not constitute a claim that he or his government averted war.

MR. McQUARRIE, M.P., complains of what he alleges were inaccuracies in my references to him in these columns a couple of weeks ago. He says he wasn't defeated in New Westminster City, where he lives, and elected by the rural vote last election and also that parliament did not pay his expenses to the Empire Parliamentary Union in Capetown two or three years ago. The records reveal that it is true that he was not beaten outright in New Westminster City in 1926; his defeat there occurred in 1925. In 1926 he carried the city on a minority vote, the vote against him being considerably in excess of his own. It is also true that Canada did not pay the expenses of his trip to South Africa; they were paid by the South African Government, this country reimbursing South Africa by paying the expenses of African delegates to the Parliamentary Union in Canada this year. My conscience is now relieved by this correction of what Mr. McQuarrie regarded as mis-statements regarding him. Mr. McQuarrie's conscience is evidently impervious to the need of relief, for he has not yet been moved to correct his amazing mis-statements to the effect that the Parliamentary Press Gallery was bribed by railway pawns (which, incidentally, it does not need) to deceive the newspapers it represents and the public it seeks to serve.

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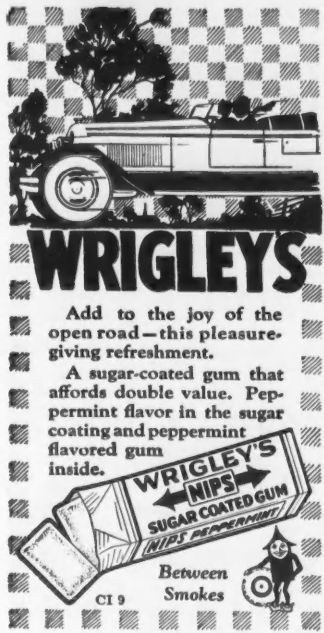
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Designs by way of drawings or models for a War Memorial to Saskatoon citizens who gave their lives in the Great War will be received by the undersigned up till 12 noon, Monday, the 6th day of August, 1928.

Competitors must be British subjects, resident in Canada. They must conform to the rules and regulations of the competition, copies of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

Questions regarding the competition received after July 16th next cannot be answered by the Secretary. \$15,000.00 is available for the total cost of the Memorial. A Memorial featuring a clock is preferred.

M. C. TOMLINSON, Secretary,  
War Memorial Committee,  
City Hall, Saskatoon, Sask.



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FAMOUS MUSICAL FOLK AT QUEBEC

Group of internationally known figures at the Canadian Folk-Song and Handicraft Festival at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. Back row, left to right: Gerard Gelineau; Pierre Pelletier; Leon Rothier, the famous basso; Ralph Errolle, the noted tenor; Signor Armando Agnini, stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House; Victor Desautels. Front row: Wilfred Pelletier, the famous conductor; Genevieve Davis; John Murray Gibbon, sponsor of the Festival; Cedia Brault, Prof. Jean Beck of the University of Pennsylvania.

### Order of Good Cheer Revived Atmosphere of Gaiety Pervaded Quebec Festival By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

L'ESCARBOT'S famous "L'Ordre de Bon-Temps" was figuratively speaking revived at the second Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival held in Quebec, May 24-28. It will be recalled that in the infancy of French Canadian settlement, L'Escarbot, a blithe spirited exile (whose name strangely enough signified a Snail), conceived the idea of relieving the rigors of the situation for himself and his friends by founding an order of good cheer to meet and feast and sing. The same spirit took possession of the throngs of visitors from many places who went to Quebec this year. The elements proved unkind. The lovely and ancient city was for most of the time overwhelmed by as bleak and nasty a storm as ever chilled the bones of man. But the visitors had come to enjoy themselves and the citizens had determined that they should do so. Thus though the elements did their worst to dampen the atmosphere they could not dampen the spirits of the throng. There were happy faces everywhere, and the vast reaches of the new Chateau Frontenac rang with good will and laughter for five full days. Looking out from one's window in the top floor of the Chateau, the scene as the rain beat down on the great bosom of the St. Lawrence far below, and on the stone battlements of the Citadel spread out before one's eyes, as the east wind drove masses of sullen clouds along the misty horizon beyond the southern shore, was one to daunt the soul of man. It almost made one wish to emulate Wolfe by reading "An Elegy in a Country Churchyard" and think on graves and epitaphs. But turning aside from the gloomy grandeur of nature in a black mood, into the glowing interiors the human equation asserted itself. In the crowded corridors transpired renewals of old friendships, beginnings of new ones: "Hello, old man, where did you spring from?" "Bon soir, Monsieur," "Bon jour, Madame," "Bienvenue," "Bon Santé"—the latter phrase as an accompaniment to a pleasant tinkling sound. Everywhere smiles, jests, handshakes.

The greatest thing about the Folksong Festival is its "atmosphere", potent as the picturesqueness of its incidents and surroundings. For months John Murray Gibbon and other officers of the C.P.R. and toiled to make it a success and its attractions known far and wide, and the best proof of accomplishment was that in the face of adverse conditions the note of jollity asserted and maintained itself from first to last and made it a true festival. A festival does not alone depend on creating a host of unique incidents with infinite pains, but in starting some mystical spring of exhilaration that makes everyone happy. I have never attended an event in Canada which drew together so many kindred spirits—musicians, who of all classes of the community know best how to relax, were there from many cities, painters, singers and actors of both races, and countless Americans come for a good time in what they frankly called "The land of the free". Almost the first person I ran into was my old friend Milton J. Guard of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, known and loved by almost every famous singer and conductor in the world. He had come up with the Canadian conductor Wilfred Pelletier, for several years identified with that institution, and the singers, Leon Rothier and Ralph Errolle. To give a roster of Canadian musicians from coast to coast who were also there would be tedious. The newspaper men, and the newspaper girls were everywhere also, and the world and his wife, just come to look on shared in the general exhilaration.

MUSIC and handicrafts make a fine combination, for the native crafts of French Canada, whether in carving or weaving have a quality to be found nowhere else on this continent, and they helped to give piquancy and distinction to the whole event. The music that was heard was not always so skilful and sophisticated as that to which concert goers are accustomed in other cities, but it had unfailing atmosphere and naivete. The tenacity with which the French Canadians maintain their traditions, keeping alive the memory of the conditions under which their ancestors lived their lives, was evident in all the programmes. But it was not merely a local demonstration for in one way or another every province was represented and Toronto alone sent a large coterie of its most gifted musicians, some to perform and some to listen.

I do not intend to weary any reader with an exhaustive or critical summary of the musical events. There were eight programmes in all, not including the Costume Ball with which the festival wound up in a blaze of glory on May 28th. The outgoing trains on the following day bore away happy but tired people but I myself had been denied the pleasure of waiting for it. The official proceedings in connection with the event

took place on the night of Victoria Day in the Auditorium Theatre, one of the largest in Canada. The last time I was in it, was during the Tercenary celebrations of 1908 to witness a minstrel show by real negroes. It struck me then that something more characteristic of the environment could have been provided, but at that time the organization of French Canadian folk music had hardly begun. The brief official ceremonies, consisted mainly in awarding the prizes in the E. W. Beatty Competition for Compositions based on Canadian Folk Melodies, a duty performed by His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. Beatty was not able to be present himself but was represented by Mr. Anthony Douglas MacTier, one of the stalwart vice-presidents of the C.P.R. and a brief account of the inception of the festival was given by its indefatigable sponsor, Mr. John Murray Gibbon. The prize winners came from many provinces, for, though open to competition everywhere, all awards but one were captured by Canadians, illustrating the extent to which our own musicians everywhere have been studying the characteristic music of an earlier Canada.

THE \$1,000 prize for the best orchestral suite went to Arthur Cleland Lloyd, and a murmur of surprise went over the audience as a fair young lad of twenty made his way to the stage. SATURDAY NIGHT was the first publication in Eastern Canada to call attention to the abilities of Arthur Lloyd, when a school boy in his twelfth year, in his native city of Vancouver. Even then his precocious talents as a composer were apparent. He has since studied with Percy Grainger in Chicago and with Harold Bauer in New York, where for the present he resides. His suite conducted on May 29th by Harold Eustace Key of Montreal, (musical director of C.P.R. festivals), reveals a fresh and promising talent, and he makes a skilful harmonic use of early French Canadian song themes. A prize of \$750 for a Cantata was won by Claude Champagne, a Canadian studying in Paris; a \$500 prize for a String Quartet by George Bowles, for years one of the best known organists of Winnipeg, though a native of Quebec. It was performed at the opening concert by the Hart House String Quartet, and proved a felicitous arrangement of Canadian themes in traditional form. In this event Harry Adaskin took the first desk, his associates being Boris Hambourg, violoncello, Milton Blackstone, viola, and John Langley, second violin.

In this rearrangement of personnel, Mr. Adaskin enunciated the leading themes with lovely tone and expression. The \$250 prize for arrangements for male voices was won by Dr. Ernest Macmillan of Toronto, but he unhappily did not have an opportunity to properly rehearse the choristers deputed to sing it and comment on its qualities must be reserved for a future hearing. The prize of \$250 for best arrangement for mixed voices was divided between Alfred E. Whitehead of the McGill Conservatorium, Montreal, and Irvin Cooper of the same institution. Additional prizes of \$100 were awarded to winners of second places in two competitions: Orchestral suite, George Bowles; String Quartet, Miss Wyatt Pargeter, Bournemouth, England, and to Pierre Gautier for arrangement for mixed voices. Miss Pargeter's Quartet was performed on May 26th by the Hart House Quartet and received an exquisite rendering.

Among the unique events was the production of the 13th century operetta "Le Jeu de Robin et Marion" by Adam de la Halle, with brief airs very quaint and primitive, and a modern orchestral setting. This was conducted by Wilfred Pelletier, and for modern ears the orchestra was the best part of it. Among the artists participating were the well known lyric tenor Ralph Errolle of New York, and the handsome French-Canadian singer, Cedia Brault, who is also an excellent actress. Another featured event was the original opera "L'ordre de Bon Temps" founded on the story of L'Escarbot's fraternity with text by Louigny de Montigny and music by Dr. Healey Willan. Dr. Willan's rare scholarship had recovered many typical airs of the period of 1600, and his orchestral score was one of singular beauty. He had distinguished interpreters including Leon Rothier the famous basso of the Metropolitan, J. Campbell McInnes and Rodolphe Plamondon.

THE various programmes included a great number of characteristic episodes. Among them was a "home-spun group" illustrating the weaving and spinning songs of the habitant women arranged by Mme. de Pentigny. In this number Madame Jeanne Dusseau was the chief soloist. The sweetness of intonation and sincerity of expression for which she is famous, were never more in evidence. Madame Dusseau contributed in many ways to subsequent programmes and always with the same delightful and convincing artistry.

Among the most charming contributions to the Festival were the children's numbers. (Round dances and Play Parties) directed by Madame Duquet. The young-

(Continued on page 13)

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## MUSIC and DRAMA

The Late Fred Jacob—Maxwell Anderson's "Saturday's  
Children"—Empire Players in "The Cardboard Lover"

Death of  
Noted Critic  
Fred Jacob

Widespread regret has been expressed at the death of the gifted Canadian writer, Fred Jacob, for eighteen years musical and dramatic critic of the Toronto "Mail and Empire" and one of the most versatile and active of native literary men. Apart from his intellectual gifts, his gaiety and kindness despite the fact that for most of his life he had been in some sense an invalid had endeared him to many. The end came suddenly on the evening of Sunday, June 3rd, when he was suddenly seized in the family circle while chatting with guests who had dined with him. Since childhood he had been the victim of asthma and repeated attacks had weakened a constitution never strong. Throughout a newspaper career in which his special duties had taken him abroad in all weathers he had borne suffering with a cheerfulness and philosophy that deceived many as to his physical condition. By dint of an exceptional facility with his pen, and natural energy he managed to do more and better work than many a stronger man. The writer was with him at the Folk-song Festival in Quebec and found him the most entertaining of travelling companions, for he was a master of pungent and gracious conversation, and one was amazed in looking over the pages of the "Mail and Empire" published on the day before his death, to note the thousands of words of copy written in his individual and engaging style which he had turned out in what must have been an interval of a few days. For years Mr. Jacob had been an occasional writer in SATURDAY NIGHT, and during the past two months had been attached as a special contributor to its book review department. That department this week carries a characteristic article from his pen written a week or so before his death.

Fred Jacob was born 46 years ago at the beautiful old village of Elora in Wellington county, Ontario, the son of a noted lawyer, John Charles Jacob, and on his mother's side came of one of the earliest Canadian families in the old St. Lawrence valley town of Prescott, Ont. He was therefore a Canadian bred in the bone and few writers possessed a more sympathetic insight in the life of the small centres of Upper Canada. It was this knowledge that gave so much charm to his first novel "Day Before Yesterday" published in the autumn of 1925. When he was still a boy in his teens his father died, and the family removed to Toronto. Already as a small delicate lad in High School at Elora he had impressed his teachers with his ambition and literary promise. He at first worked in a business office, but in a charming article written for SATURDAY NIGHT after the death of the Canadian poetess, Norah Holland, he spoke of the hours he had spent reading in the old Toronto Public Library at the corner of Church and Adelaide Sts., lately abandoned, but the refuge of many young men and women of literary tastes in days gone by. His contributions to the Young People's Page of the "Mail and Empire" in prose and verse attracted the attention of its then editor, J. Verner McAree, and in 1903 through the interest of the latter he was invited to join the staff and take charge of that department. He used the pen-name of "Twoedleum" and created a wide circle of friendships among the boys and girls of the Province. Later the present writer as City Editor of the publication, had Fred Jacob under his tutelage for six years and handled his first essays as a dramatic critic which showed both insight and promise. Thus a friendship of many years began. In 1910 the young man succeeded to the position of musical and dramatic critic of "The Mail and Empire" and continued to win an ever growing prestige among Canadian readers until the day of his death. He was one of the earliest critics in Canada to devote serious attention to the motion pictures and his "Special Fan" causerie was well known in movie circles everywhere. In addition he wrote skits and essays for other publications including "The Gossip" and "The Forum", and he took a lively interest in Hart House Theatre at which three of his plays, including one very clever and veracious satire on small town newspaper life were produced there in 1926. A collection of his short plays was published three or four years ago under the title "One Third of the Bill." He was a truly ironic wit, but his writing nevertheless reflected the gentleness of his nature.

The phenomenal thing about Fred Jacob, to those who knew him intimately and were aware of his lifelong battle against physical ill, was his vivid interest in many sides of life. Though too frail to engage in them himself, he took the keenest interest in amateur athletic sports. For many years he reported the Canadian Henley with an expert knowledge of oarsmanship and was closely identified with the game of lacrosse. For a number of years he was teacher of the bible class at St. Simon's Anglican Church, Toronto, and in 1909 organized and became President of the St. Simon's Lacrosse Club, which in 1920 won the Senior Championship of Eastern Canada. He was for a time President of the Toronto Lacrosse League and a member of the executive of the Ontario Lacrosse Association. But his most profound interest was the theatre; and the soundness of his judgments and clearness of his positions had for more than a decade made him recognized as ablest critic of drama on the daily press of Toronto, and indeed with few equals elsewhere.



RICHARD WIX

Who has announced a series of four impressive concerts for next fall, at Massey Hall, Toronto. These are "The Welsh Imperial Singers" on Oct. 10th; Salzedo, the harpist, on Oct. 24th; "The Five Piano Ensemble" with Ernest Seitz, Viggo Kihl, Reginald Stewart, Mme. Norah Drewett de Kresz and Alberto Guerrero, on Nov. 22nd; Benno Rabinooff, the young violinist, on Jan. 7th. Special series tickets at \$6.00 and \$5.00 have been arranged for the four concerts.

Within the past year despite other manifold activities he had found time to write another novel entitled "P.V." which it is understood will be published next autumn, and latterly he had made a hobby of gardening. Such a conquest of the spirit over physical weakness as his, accompanied by such sunniness of disposition is rare indeed and the thought of it intensifies the sorrow his friends feel in his early and unexpected death.

Walter Charbonworth

Love  
on a  
Budget

never did run smoothly and in these days made topsy-turvy by the demand of the female of the species that she be recognized also as a human being, it has all the tempestuousness of a winter's sea journey.

In "Saturday's Children" Maxwell Anderson depicts the trials and tribulations of a young couple who try to set up housekeeping on \$40 a week. Both had been used to economic independence, particularly the boy who retains old-fashioned notions about the freedom of the male in spending his own salary. The family budget is the rock on which their frail matrimonial barque splits and there is no further thought of continuing the voyage until the young husband learns his lesson, that the liberty which he regards as his birthright must be fully accorded his wife.

Many of the New York reviewers thought that "Saturday's Children" should have received the Pulitzer award in place of "In Abraham's Bosom" a season ago. Their enthusiasm over Anderson's opus is quite justified, for it places on the stage the problem of modern marriage under specified economic conditions and though it does not attempt any solution, leaving that to life and love, it shows every angle and linear intricacy with the frankness of a chart. The every-day realism of the piece, its strong human flavour and the barbed truths with which it is thorned make it delicious entertainment.

The characters that Anderson has drawn for us on this occasion are so

real that they appear as familiar acquaintances. The young people, "Bobby" and Rims, have the greatest appeal because they hold to their romantic instincts in spite of everything. Not so Flossie, "Bobby's" older married sister. Her earthy and cynical point of view on matrimony spells anathema to romance. It is she who tells "Bobby" the feminine secret of making a man propose and it is she again who reveals the time-honoured method of keeping a husband tied, namely and to wit, the presentation of a baby. Flossie is a decidedly unpleasant person, but that does not mean that what she believes and says can be wholly disregarded.

The father of these girls, Mr. Haley, is a fascinating study. His cynicism about the matrimonial business matches that of his eldest daughter and he frankly confesses that if he had the whole thing to go through again, he wouldn't. Yet he retains a rich quality of humanity that makes him lovable and his desire to protect "Bobby" from unhappiness reveals the authentic parenthood which he professes to despise. The production given by the Charles Wagner Producing Company is splendid in every way, captivating in ease and simplicity, and the company assembled could scarcely be improved upon. Jean May makes a charming "Bobby" and the natural quality of her acting sounds the key-note of the performance. Hugh Banks is excellent as Rims O'Neil, and T. Daniel Frawley gives a perfect characterization of the disillusioned old man, Natalie Schuler, while a little more theatrical than the others, is quite competent and delivers her stinging lines with good effect. Leslie Virden, as Mrs. Haley and James Meighan as Willie Sands, husband of Flossie, are also finely cast. Clara Everett is capital in the role of the suspicious landlady, Mrs. Gorlick, and minor bits are well done by Payson Edwards and Joan Howard. "Saturday's Children", a comedy drama by Maxwell Anderson, presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, week of June 4th by the Charles L. Wagner Producing Co.

Hal Frank  
Galle Comedy  
at Empire

A three-character Galle comedy, Anglo-Americanized by Valerie Wyngate and P. G. Wodehouse ripples its suave humor the footlights of the Empire Theatre this week. Jeanne Eagles made the most of "Her Cardboard Lover" on Broadway where it sparkled brightly for a time before fizzling out, and its fireworks career among the White Lights just about takes its measure. It is a charming piece of inconsequence, very much like one of Mr. Wodehouse's short stories, and in fact followers of that purveyor of lighter English fun, will detect his hand in the majority of the really amusing lines. While it flashes before an audience, however, "Her Cardboard Lover" is sufficiently clever to merit really its designation as comedy.

The hand of the French author of the piece, Jacques Duval, is apparent in the naive acceptance of "lovers" and bedrooms as essentials in dealing with the lighter side of life, but of real immorality, even in the Anglo-Saxon sense, there is not a whit. So lightly is the theme handled that even to relate the story is likely to create a false impression. Yet without in any way damning the comedy the humor is universally acceptable. That, too, may be the Wodehouse touch.

With her own better judgment endangered by the persistence of an affection for an unfaithful yet insouciant husband whom she has divorced, Simone Lagorge, in desperation hits upon the



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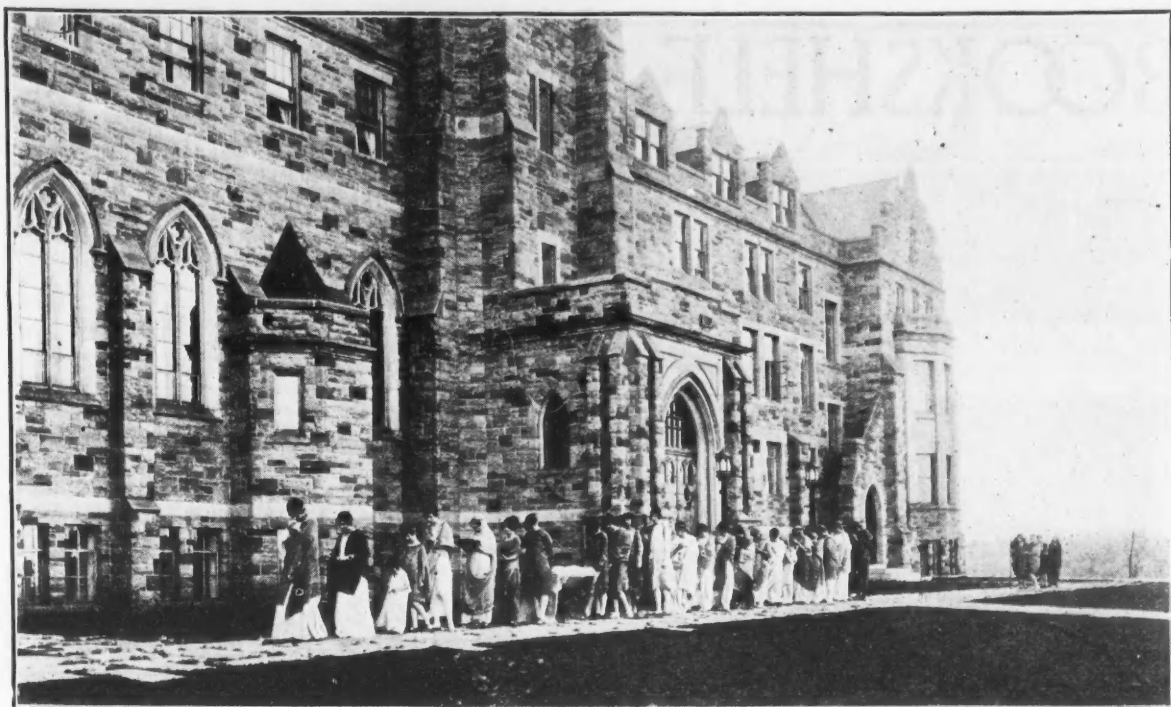
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"ALKESTIS" PRODUCED AT WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
The famous drama of Euripides was recently given an open air production at Brescia Hall, the Western University, London, Ont. The picture shows a Greek funeral procession, reproduced with historical exactitude.

plan of utilizing young Andre Salicel. Andre has already declared his love, and in addition has just lost ten thousand francs to Simone at baccarat. To repay this debt, he is engaged as a "cardboard lover"—as much of a masquerade as the cardboard chicken which appears at stage dinners. The audience knows to begin, of course, that Andre the gigolo, will prove to be the real man in the end, but the manner of his doing it, even to appearing in pyjamas at the wrong end of wrong moments, provides delicious amusement. Andre is more burlesque than subtle, but his foiling of the villain is as effective as it is simple.

As has been pointed out "Her Cardboard Lover" is a three-character play. Deirdre Doyle has the lead and to the role she summons an intensity and an understanding of feminine character which marks her as the clever actress as she is. Unfortunately, through no fault of Madame Doyle, this is one more of the roles to which she is definitely unsuited, and specifically it might be said that she works a bit too hard at it. Her achievement, despite the handicaps which the character imposes, is nevertheless remarkable and her work notably strengthens the Empire Company. Robert Leslie plays Andre, and in

the role he displays a vivacity and capacity for real humor that makes it one of his season's accomplishments. With most of the sparkling lines at his disposal, he utilizes them to the full, and scores a decided hit throughout the performance. Frank Camp has the third part, that of the husband Tony Lesage. Mr. Camp has one of the most effective stage personalities among the Empire players, but whether because of a certain hesitancy of speech or because of unfamiliarity with his lines, he makes the audience squirm at times. "Her Cardboard Lover" is excellently staged by John Gordon, and is highly acceptable summertime fare in the theatre.

"Her Cardboard Lover" comedy by Jacques Duval. Adapted by Valerie Wynne and P. G. Wodehouse. Attraction at the Empire Theatre, Toronto, week of June 4.—H. W. McM.

#### Paris Theatre Notes

The staid Comedie Francaise, sallying forth into modernity to satisfy the loud and long clamorings of the younger writers for the stage who accuse the reading committee of the National Theatre of being deliberately neglectful of them, has encountered terrific disapproval on the part of the usually complaisant press and public on account of the newest production, "Poudre d'Or," which the young authors, Rene Trintziu and Amedee Valentin, describe as a story in three acts, writes Victor Glover to the New York "Herald Tribune."

There is nothing in the theme that offends the bourgeois audience that subscribes and frequents this house almost to the exclusion of any other, but the ultra-modern stage sets of the youthful disciples of the advance guard of the school have pretended to cover the poverty of text which has disturbed the tranquil traditions of the house of Moliere. Critics discussed the sacrifice of admitting such ultra-modern pretentiousness to the dignity of the National repertory.

"Poudre d'Or" is a simple tale about a wife whose husband is too chilly to her liking. So off she goes sprinkling "golden powder" round the house with hopes for its effectiveness as promised by the village dabbler in black magic. For a while it appears to work—at least the husband, fearing death, takes on a new liking for the joys of life, but when the effects wear off he settles down to the cooler former ways, while madame

hurries off in great despair to death beneath the wheels of a passing car.

The second knock to the pretensions of the "avant garde" brigade has been the production of Jean Pellerin's strange fantasia, "Les Cris des Coeurs," said to be very profound for any one of sufficient patience to delve deep into a confusion of dreams. But this time the work begins to show signs of turning, and although highbrows have tried to defend the long-winded search for the reason why the world is unhappy, and what is love; the press gave the piece a hearty slapping when presented at the Avenue Theatre.

Music at the moment, however, is going strong, especially Jeritza in "Rosenkavalier." It is attracting the most brilliant audiences seen in the Opera House since pre-war days.

#### The London Stage

In collaboration with Basil Dean Margaret Kennedy, author of "The Constant Nymph," has written a new play, "Come With Me," writes Charles Morgan to the New York "Times." To those who had high hopes of Miss Kennedy it must be a profound disappointment. "The Constant Nymph" was a novel that I disliked. The professed impartiality of Miss Kennedy's approach to Lewis Dodd appeared to me to imply admiration for him for Dodd was or seemed to me to be—an evil and pretentious man, and whoever does not condemn evil pretentiousness implicitly support it. Therefore I disliked the book. It seemed to me a moral offense, and from first to last my sympathies were opposite to the author's. But that did not prevent me from admiring it as a work of art. It expressed an original point of view; it was well written; its characters, however little I might share Miss Kennedy's opinions of them, were fresh from the mind of imagination. There was abundant promise for the novelist's future.

When "The Constant Nymph" came to the stage, though there was much less to dislike in it, there also was much less to admire. Lewis Dodd had been softened, his wife had been caricatured, and the theme, as the theme of a work of art, had been compromised. Next came "Red Sky at Morning," a pale shadow of the earlier book, disconcertingly repetitive. And now, in "Come With Me," Miss Kennedy has been content to use the old, old tricks of the theatre giving to a very commonplace murder story a thin gloss of that social disorder which seems to be her delight and which appeared at its best in Sanger's circus.

The people in the new piece are not artists or "Bohemians," but they rely for a great part of their humor on their collective bad manners. The story begins in the house of Sir William Zolner, who married "above his station." He is a pleasant, solid, good-hearted man; his wife and mother-in-law are aristocratic sticks; and his daughter, Cecil—well, she turns out to be a sincere, honest, attractive girl, but it is not until near the end of the first act that we are given a genuine opportunity to observe her.

There is a young man, Brian Dapplyn, whom she seems to be in danger of marrying contrary to her heart, and another young man, Ronald Luckin, a poor inventor who keeps the local garage and does mechanical odd jobs in Sir William's house, with whom Cecil is in love. Indications of this appear very early in the play, but the greater part of the first act is given up to illustrating the gayety—or shall we say, the license?—of a pack of guests. They run about the stage like a drove of wild ponies. They shout, they play the gramophone, they bathe by moonlight, they perform in costume interminable and irrelevant charades. What a bore—and the more miserably tedious because it is so obviously intended to be lively! What a relief when Mr. Dean and Miss Kennedy, at last consenting to cut the cackle, come to their narrative. Ronald and Cecil love each other. He is poor and of mean birth; she is rich and on her mother's side, an aristocrat. Opposition to marriage between them will cause a prolonged agony. Very well, they will elope together. This very night they will set out in Ronald's motor car, Brian, the discarded worshipper, shall be given no chance to interfere.

This might well have been the prelude to a good story, for Cecil's rashness has the color of authentic courage and Ronald is seen to be a man not blind to the difficulties of his marriage, but unafraid of them. Edna Best and Herbert Marshall draw the preliminary portraits with distinction, and we are made to care, when Cecil and Ronald begin their adventure, what will happen to them. What does happen when a rich, impetuous, pleasure-loving girl abandons the conditions in which she has been brought up to marry a brilliant but

very poor man of a class beneath her own? The marriage will be a test, not so much of the endurance of passion, but of the integrity of character, and its history, if honestly told, will be a comment on the social conditions of our time. But in order that the story may have this value it must be told for truth—not for artificial excitement. Character, not accident, must sustain it. But Mr. Dean and Miss Kennedy sacrifice everything to the conventional demands of the theatre. The genuine difficulties of married life over Ronald's garage are clouded by caricatures belonging to farce rather than to comedy, of Ronald's plebeian family. Brian Dapplyn returns, trying to win Cecil from her husband. She is undecided. She loves Ronald, but feels that her marriage is falling. She consents to meet Brian in the garage by night. While they are there two men enter, with the purpose of driving away the motor car in which Ronald's invention is incorporated. Ronald interrupts them and fires two shots. One—whether by accident or design—kills Brian, and Ronald is charged with his murder.

You perceive how far we have wandered from the play's legitimate theme. The relations between Cecil and her husband, which might have been of absorbing interest, are abandoned—for the sake of what? For the sake of a murder and a trial scene. Certainly the trial scene is exceptionally elaborate.

(Continued on page 10)

NEST WEEK  
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Most civic bodies are energetically discharging this obligation and when action is not being taken, residents should communicate with the members of their municipal council.

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END THE WEED MENACE



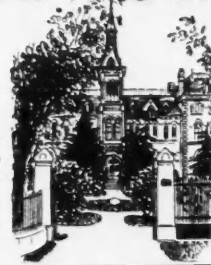
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PUBLISHERS OF SATURDAY NIGHT

## Dont be a Road Hog!

CARE COURTESY COMMON SENSE

7 RULES for SAFETY

You must observe each one scrupulously all the time

1. Have your car in perfect mechanical shape — particularly Brakes, Steering, Gear and Headlights.
2. Give your undivided attention to your driving. In passing traffic, be sure there is a place for you in the traffic line ahead.
3. When other motor vehicles try to pass you — let them pass.
4. In entering main streets or highways, or in approaching a railway crossing where a clear view of the track is obstructed, stop and look.
5. Don't "loaf" where traffic is heavy.
6. Always signal before you slow down, stop, or change your course.
7. Never back up before ascertaining that the road behind is clear.

Traffic on the highways is again increasing at a tremendous rate. Once more the warning—Care, Courtesy and Common Sense—must be continually heeded by all drivers and pedestrians if accidents are to be averted.

One of the most common forms of Carelessness, Discourtesy and Lack of Common Sense is "hogging the road". Every motorist knows that the "road hog" is the driver who insists on swinging down the centre of the road so that vehicles cannot pass him on either side. Bus drivers do it. Truck drivers do it. Drivers of passenger cars do it, too.

Traffic congests behind the "road hog". Other drivers want to get through. Some do go through and likely meet a "side swipe" from a car coming the other way.

Look at the picture. If you have the "road hog" habit, stop it. You have no right to create congestion and danger for others, nor even to run the risk of being mixed up yourself in an accident brought about by your own discourtesy.

In its effort to promote safety on streets and roads, the Highway Safety Committee asks the co-operation of every driver of a motor vehicle. It is of vital importance that each driver shall become "traffic conscious", and that each shall become intimately acquainted with the rules of safety and shall eternally exercise care, courtesy and common sense.

Reckless drivers—the menace of the highways—will be weeded out by cancellation of operators' licenses and motor vehicles' permits. Pedestrians must also acquire a new sense of danger on the highways and new habits of carefulness.

## Highway Safety Committee

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## News of New Books

**The Bridge of San Luis Rey.** Arnold Bennett says, "It dazzled me by its accomplishment." Critics consider it the most important book of the year. By Thornton Wilder. At \$2.50.

**The Son of Man,** the story of Jesus from the brilliant pen of Emil Ludwig. At \$3.50.

**But Gentlemen Marry Brunettes.** Anita Loos' latest worthy successor to the inimitable "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." At \$2.00.

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Other books reviewed on these pages are also in Simpson's Book Shop. Telephone Adelaide 8411.

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quotations. Margot Oxford has called upon too many great men to help her with the book; she has filled the narrative with numberless apt quotations, even one by her own husband when he was Mr. Asquith, and that, of course, is a real Margot Asquith touch. As a result, she secures a rather stodgy effect; the style sounds a trifle pedantic and ponderous. Still, the book is a triumph for the older generation. When the Princess Bibesco tried her hand at a story, the result was the veriest drivel, but her mother has turned out a fairly sound first novel, while leaving plenty of room for improvement in her next.

## The Commerce in Flesh

"The Road to Buenos Ayres," by Albert Londres, translated from the French by Eric Sutton; Boni and Liveright-MacLean and Smithers; 251 pages; \$2.50.

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS very rarely that the report of a reliable social investigator is couched in the language of a sincere and first-class literary artist. The phenomenon is more likely to happen in France than anywhere else, for the French seem to be more capable of the necessary intellectual detachment. The French have long been excessively local in their interests, and most of what they have written in this manner deals with purely French problems and is of small interest to the outside world. But the war immensely expanded the range of subject-matter of contemporary French literature, and Parisian writers are now applying their analytical powers to the lives of their fellow human beings in all parts of the world, from the French Colonies in Africa to the remotest recesses of Tibet and Patagonia. The English began it long before the war; but the French are doing it differently and in some ways much better.

Albert Londres is one of the most dexterous of these analysts and the most satisfying of these writers. Even in the translation (not at all a bad one) of Mr. Sutton, much of the delicacy of his style is apparent. His subject is, of course, of world-wide interest. It is that terrible subject which came into existence with the Industrial Revolution and the development of modern transportation—the organized commerce in female flesh. He deals with it in the cool detached manner of the French artist, without sentiment and without prejudice. He has an amazing skill in getting to know and to understand all the peculiar types of human beings, male and female, who are concerned in it; and what he understands, we understand, for his art of communication is well nigh perfect. He has no repulsion for those engaged in the business. So long as they are efficient he rather admires them. They are engaged in bringing together supply and demand in a line of commerce which requires exceptional skill and courage and intelligence, because it has to be carried on in defiance of law and public sentiment; but they create neither the supply nor the demand. Both the supply and the demand are, in M. Londres' opinion, the results of the existing economic system. "The foundation of prostitution is hunger"; it is responsible for about eighty per cent. of the supply. The demand is the result of the widespread and increasing economic break-up of the family which sends a vast part of the young male population scattering over the surface of the earth in search of a living and makes it impossible for them to marry or to remain with their wives if they do. The "white slave" is not a slave to any individual; M. Londres has little patience with the crude idea of absolute physical or even moral restraint. She begins by being the slave of her economic condition, and ends by becoming that of her physical and moral condition, which makes it impossible for her to emerge from the life she has adopted.

But the goods do not sell themselves. The supply is mere passive raw material; it has to be worked up, managed, displayed, marketed. And

this work is almost entirely done by men. They are abler, more interesting men than bootleggers, because they face greater risks and because their raw material, being human and not liquid, needs clever handling. The metropolis of their business is Buenos Ayres; it is where the demand is keenest and the supply most difficult to procure, and the price consequently highest. M. Londres knows Buenos Ayres inside out, and writes about it exquisitely.

## American Verse

"The Oxford Book of American Verse"; (18th to 20th centuries); chosen and edited by Bliss Carman; Oxford University Press, Toronto, 680 pages; \$3.75.

"The Gobbler of God", a poem of the Southern Appalachians, by Percy MacKaye; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 91 pages.

By PELHAM EDGAR

MR. CARMAN is generally aware of the pitfalls that beset the anthologist, and his justification of the shortcomings of his volume deserves to be given: "I would gladly have included here many beautiful poems of which I am fond, particularly among those of more recent years, and yet I have had to refrain for one reason or another. Sometimes our courteous copyright allowance for any one author was exhausted, and sometimes I had to check my enthusiasm for this favorite author or that from an unwillingness to run into an undue excess. I shall never open the Oxford Book without missing 'The Blue Flag in Bog' and other poems which I perhaps too extravagantly admire, nor without grudging the space given to a number of productions of an earlier age 'which no gentleman's library should be without'. For after all an anthologist, no matter how much leeway he may be accorded, is not commissioned to please himself alone."

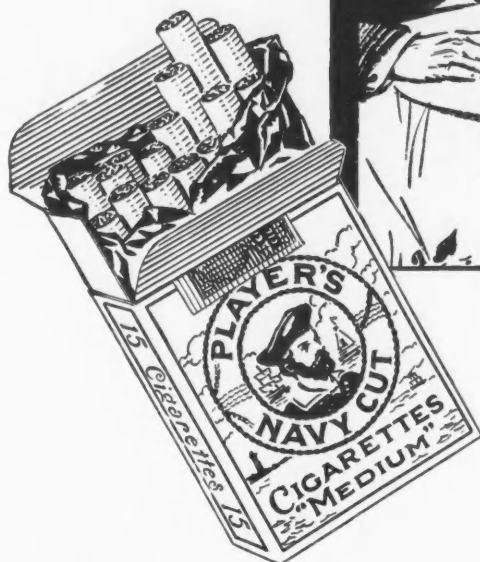
This ingenuousness takes the sting out of criticism, and Mr. Carman, lovable character and exquisite poet that he is, is the last person in the world whom one wants to criticize in the adverse sense. His work compares favorably enough with other similar collections, but the anthologist in general is to be pitied. If he aims at catholicity his space is cramped for superior merit, and an excess of discrimination will breed its corresponding difficulty. The ideal anthology (which does not exist) would be at

(Continued on page 12)



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One of the illustrations by Arvia Mackaye for "The Gobbler of God."





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## MUSIC AND DRAMA



IN PRODUCTION OF "MILESTONES"  
Leading members of the Port Credit Operatic and Dramatic Society who  
took part in the recent production of this play. From right to left: George  
C. Ball, Harold Wooland, Gladys Smith, W. C. C. Innes, Helen Hamilton,  
Winifred Bradley, George M. Smith and Edith Innes.

(Continued from page 7)

full of authentic legal detail; but it  
goes over old ground, it tells us little  
that we do not already know. Drama-  
tically it is almost superfluous, and I  
found it extremely dull. When the jury  
retired to consider their verdict, the  
scene was transferred to a room in a  
neighboring hotel. Here, while she  
waits for news of Ronald's fate, Cecil  
becomes once more as interesting as  
she was at the end of the first act, and  
Miss Best raises the part to the level  
of tragedy. But not for long. Ronald,  
contrary to all evidence, is incredibly  
acquitted, and the play ends in an out-  
break of verbose sentimentality. Per-  
haps it will succeed. The popularity of  
Miss Best and the public's love of a  
murder trial should guarantee it  
against an early failure, and the act-  
ing, which is much better than the  
play, may thus have its reward. But  
the piece itself, though it has frag-  
ments of vivid and sincere character  
drawing, is overcrowded with super-  
fluous nonentities and weighed down by  
irrelevant theatricalism.

expertly intermingled in the play that  
it moves with incredible pace and vigor  
every moment.

Besides Mr. Ford, who played the  
part of Roy Lane for fifty-six consecu-  
tive weeks with the original Chicago  
company, the large cast will include  
Constance Brown, who also appeared in  
the Chicago company, and Adelaide  
Kendall, Marguerite Wolke, Evelyn Mc-  
Manis, Alice Sternagel, Rose Lerner,  
Sally Matthews, Ruth Palmer, Frank  
Sylvester, Jack Motte, Frank Shannon,  
John Carmody, Matt Briggs, Howard  
Phillips, Lawrence McMahon, Richard  
Clarke, Jerry Cavanaugh, and G. O.  
Taylor.

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## Coming Events

**RARELY** has the American stage pro-  
duced a play with so wide a popu-  
larity as "Broadway," the tinging melo-  
drama of New York cabaret life by  
Philip Dunning and George Abbott,  
which the Charles L. Wagner Producing  
Co., will present at the Royal Alexander  
Theatre all next week with Wallace  
Ford in the leading role. The critical  
press of New York, Chicago, London  
and Berlin were as one in praising its  
deftness, its speed and the authenticity  
of its varied and colorful characters.  
For it is at once a grim tragedy and a  
racy, sophisticated comedy.

The people of "Broadway" are the  
by-products of prohibition, and the play  
has for its locale the private party room  
at The Paradise Night Club, one of  
those gilded taverns in New York's  
"roaring forties" where liquor is sur-  
reptitiously sold to thirsty adventurers  
from Park Avenue, the Bowery and  
Riverside Drive.

Leaders of rival bootlegging gangs,  
at war over territorial rights, meet in  
the back room of The Paradise, and  
there is threat, gunplay, and then murder.  
Enter the police in the person of a  
suave, slow-spoken detective from the  
homicide squad, with strong suspicions  
of the guilty party but helpless in the  
face of carefully prepared alibis. While  
this is going on the entertainers in the  
club race on and off to their numbers,  
making quick changes of costume, ex-  
changing friendly and bitter jibes, be-  
wailing their lot, and endlessly com-  
plaining about the meanness of their  
surroundings.

A cabaret chorus girl, sweetheart of  
the murdered man, is bent on venge-  
ance, and creeps through the play, a  
sinister figure. The boasting young  
"hooper," Roy Lane, is in love with one  
of the chorus girls who is also desired  
by the gunman. Inadvertently Lane  
comes into possession of the gun that  
was used to kill the bootlegger, and for  
a time he is strongly suspected of the  
murder. At the final curtain, however,  
he emerges triumphant and the real  
killer gets his just deserts. Stark  
tragedy and smart, terse comedy are so



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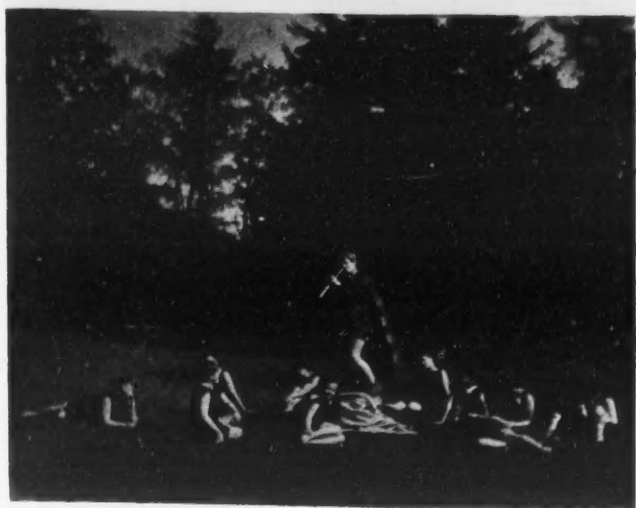
Trout and salmon, tuna and swordfish  
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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA





DANCE OF THE PIED PIPER  
Given recently at the Old Girls' Reunion at Bishop Bethune College,  
Oshawa, Ont.

CROOKS and lovers, melodrama and comedy, thrills, and laughter, all combine to make "Partners in Crime," opening Saturday, June 9th at the Uptown Theatre, an entertainment masterpiece.

In this Wallace Berry and Raymond Hatton team comedy, Paramount has moulded every element that makes a picture worth going miles to see. "Knife" Reagan and his gang, with the dud detective and the fresh reporter, will find a warm reception wherever they go for they portray the stuff that makes the heart beat faster and the laugh muscles ache from exercise.

"Partners in Crime" is something absolutely new in team comedies. In the first place it is a red blood melodrama. Without the laughs it stands on its merits as a great bit of dramatic entertainment.

But there are Beery and Hatton and how they do take advantage of the laugh situations in the picture! Add comedy, provided by two of the greatest comedians on the screen, to a crook story teeming with excitement, then put in a charming love theme for good measure and you have "Partners in Crime."

It is refreshing to see Beery and Hatton in straight comedy characterizations minus all clowning and without ludicrous costumes. Beery takes the part of a slow thinking detective while Hatton has a dual role. He is a newspaper reporter and "Knife" Reagan, terror of the underworld.

Mary Brian and Jack Luden, carry the love interest in a way that adds much to the story while William Powell contributes a fine bit of villainy as an underworld gang leader.

The story opens with a city terrorized by underworld gangsters. An ambitious young district attorney declares war on the crooks and gets himself kidnapped for his trouble. Beery and Hatton rush to the rescue, spurred on by the hope of winning favor in the girl's eyes. She loves the kidnapped attorney but they think he is just a relative of hers.

There are gang fights, hand to hand encounters and then one of the most thrilling and laughable climaxes imaginable.

Jack Arthur will include in his stage presentation a delightful novelty, and will also present Miss Selma Johnson De Coster, the Swedish Nightingale and Saint-Saens's Second Concerto will be played by Miss Margaret Brown, accompanied by the famous Uptown orchestra.

#### Note and Comment

THREE programs of uncommon merit were recently given by well-known pupils of Hubert S. Martindale in his studio at Jenkins.

The first of these was by Florence McLean Murdoch, who possesses a coloratura soprano, remarkable for its evenness of scale, clarity, and beauty. She sang waltz songs by Tchaikowsky and Ardite with delightful charm, but scored a distinct triumph in the Ballad from Paganini and new songs by Trindelli, Granville Bantock, Meta Schumann and Cole.

Maye Aldington, soprano, who has

hitherto been known only for her fine dramatic qualities showed herself quite capable of handling coloratura in her singing of Caro Nome and the famous Strauss waltz song, Voices of Spring. Her program also included The Erl-King, and a splendid dramatic song, As We Part, introduced to Toronto by Sophie Braslau. She won many recalls by her artistic interpretations and delightful personality.

Ruth Robertson, well-known for years as one of Toronto's leading contraltos, sang a big program including two arias, Donizetti's great song, La Zingara, and some delightful songs by Strauss, Grieg, Wagner, Cornelius and Rachmaninoff. Her voice is big and rich and she possesses a range of three octaves. Her soft staccato and sustained passages were particularly fine.

THE Port Credit Operatic and Dramatic Society recently presented in Clarke Hall, Port Credit, Ontario, Arnold Bennett's and Edward Knoblock's costume drama, "Milestones." This amateur society, one of whose moving spirits is W. C. C. Innes, formerly identified with Hart House, presents three or four plays each year. "Milestones" the story of which is too well-known to bear retelling in detail, depicts three generations of an English family engaged in the iron trade and is rich in its character parts. As John Rhead, the ardent young inventor who turns things upside down in the first generation, Mr. Innes gave a clever portrayal, depicting the youth, middle and old age of Rhead with skill. Edith Innes' performance of Gertrude Rhead, whose love affair did not prosper, was marked by sympathy and intelligence. George M. Smith and Gladys Smith were effective as Samuel Sibley and Emily Rhead respectively, and Winifred Bradley as the up and coming Nancy Sibley was well cast. The remainder of the company included Edith Hamilton as Mrs. Rhead, Helen Hamilton as Rose Sibley, Roland Eves as Ned Pym, Harold Woodland as Arthur Preece, Russell Farrow as Lord Monkburst, Iris Callender as the Honourable Muriel Pym and Burton Bradley as Richard Sibley.

J. R. K. Taylor's production was on the whole satisfactory, although it might have moved at greater speed.

Be not surety above thy power, and if thou be surety, take thought as one that will have to pay.

Book of the Son of Sirach.

However a man may frown it is his smile that reveals him to a woman—"Summer Sowing" A. G. Thornton (Melrose, 7s. 6d.).

It is better to dwell in the corner of the house-top than with a brawling woman and in a wide house—"The Proverbs."

At least one English Bishop has never entered a cinema. This is the Bishop of Lichfield.



FOUR CENTURIES OF FAME

Self portrait of Albert Durer, born in Nuremberg in the year 1471, and who died there on April 6, 1528, just four hundred years ago. The reputation which he won and continually increased during his lifetime has never suffered even temporary eclipse, and today stands higher than ever. His father was Hungarian and his mother Franconian. It is perhaps owing to this mixture of race that, although justly considered the greatest of German artists, he yet stands out as unique among his fellow-countrymen.



ABOVE: International Truck sales and service station maintained at 881 Bay St., Toronto, for the benefit of International Truck owners in Toronto and vicinity.

At Right: West coast International are sold and serviced out of this well-equipped branch at 1135 Seymour St., Vancouver.

BELOW: This big Company-owned branch, recently opened at 5615 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, is equipped, according to standard International practice, with every modern, labor-saving device.

## 18 Company-Owned Branches Like These Serve International Trucks!

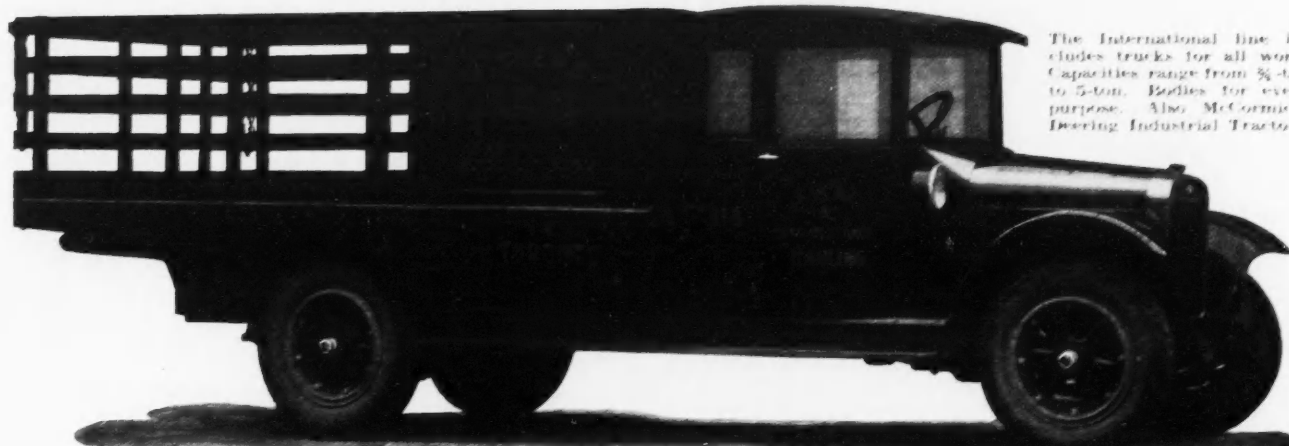
Our responsibility does not end with the manufacture and sale of an International Truck. It goes on and on, following the truck through its daily work, year after year, as long as the truck is in operation. To make sure that every owner gets the kind of service to which he is entitled, we maintain 18 big Company-owned branches, located at strategic points over the Dominion. The man who operates his trucks on the country roads of the prairie provinces has service available which is the twin of that rendered owners of trucks in metropolitan centers.

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ing still; the popularity of International Trucks demands more and more of these branches—making ours an ever-expanding service organization. Our hand-picked dealer force grows in like proportion.

International Harvester, long an institution in Canada, earnestly invites business heads, government and municipal officials, farmers, and others to visit the nearest branch and get acquainted with International Trucks and service. Branches are located at Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.; Weyburn, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.

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The International line includes trucks for all work. Capacities range from 3-ton to 5-ton. Bodies for every purpose. Also McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors.

Racing itself means nothing. That Stutz has won nearly all the legitimate stock car races only indicates that it has durability and speed. "But," says Frederick Moskovic, President of the Stutz Company, "who can speak against racing in the face of the fact that every important development in engineering every forward step in passenger design, had its origin and in the light of the great racing along play in part of the car ing public. I of the lessons is the means of automobiles of kind." The solid Protex glass for shields of Stutz of this safety feat fact that today man throughout the coupe plate glass in their glass. The Stutz ow pense, because Protex the original equipment a policy of building the sible. Making a car safe in more ways than one drivers and passengers confidence and a sense Mental poise is a vital att joy of motoring. Greater outstanding development in present day motor car engineering, and auto-

mobile history shows that Stutz engineers have pioneered in this respect. The use of Protex glass is one instance. There are others, such as style in designing chassis with a four wheel drive.

to make accidents less likely to occur. find the reason for the most

four wheel brakes and for strength of chassis and action throughout. Along of Protex glass and low gravity should be men al side bumpers, a re-jection against damage and a contribution to safety in motoring for The Splendid Stutz has taken safety vibration in design. These safety fea ompany (1) Non r Protex safety and windows. center of grav possibility of drive permits with preserv (2) Highly wheel brakes erating add-on prevents and safety with the bumpers. (3) shield which gave (4) Unusual ac-

SON BUYS A STUTZ FOR ITS SPEED. DAUGHTER PREFERS IT FOR ITS SMARTNESS. FATHER CHOOSES IT FOR ITS COMFORT. MOTHER INSISTS ON IT FOR ITS SAFETY. AND THERE YOU HAVE THE GREAT AMERICAN FAMILY CAR.

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The Toronto salerooms for the Stutz cars are located at 146 King Street West where a complete line of these splendid cars is now on display. You ought to see what Stutz is today doing for safety and speed in motordom.



## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)  
once ruthlessly selective and adequately representative. Mr. Carman has met his troubles coming from both directions. He has been severely blamed alike for the too easy charity of his inclusions and for the illogicality of his exclusions which rob the book of its representative value. In a measure the criticism is justified. One hundred and seventy-five poets are quoted, which allows less than an average of four pages to the author. There are sixteen poets at least with whom one may claim such familiarity as to render anthological assistance unnecessary, and there are at least a hundred whose reputations no anthology can enhance or even establish.

Mr. Carman is not responsible for the fact that the average poetic product of any country is mediocre. This is peculiarly true of the United States, and the Oxford Book performs the service of confirming one's opinion. He has certainly made too many concessions to average merit in the older period, but he has not bestowed the same charity upon work of the present day. His deliberate judgment is perhaps as responsible for this as the copyright restrictions to which he refers. It is obvious enough that Mr. Carman is ill-disposed towards the productions of the modern experimentalists. He has presumably encountered many blundering ineptitudes in his casual reading, but as an anthologist he was not well advised to generalize his antipathies. Mr. T. S. Eliot for example is a perplexing and often an irritating poet, yet readers of his critical volume, "The Magic Wood", must admit that he is a man of fine intelligence, and they will be desperately prepared to find values in his verse. But there is no opportunity for testing these values in this anthology. H. D. and John Gould Fletcher and Ezra Pound are other American members of the Imagist group. Ezra Pound has eight lines accorded him. H. D. and Fletcher have written more than eight good lines, and I feel that Mr. Carman might have waived his prejudices here, and have given them at least two stanzas each. A certain Mr. Henry Timrod is granted three full poems, and when his centenary comes next year we shall discover who he is.

The classical writers are represented with fine judgment on the editor's part, though Longfellow and Lowell are somewhat too generously treated in the writer's opinion. A collection such as this permits us to realize how refreshingly original and strong were Emerson and Whitman at a time when American poetry was in leading strings. Poe's originality by comparison has declined in virtue. The French enjoy him still, because they think him *maniable*. As a poet we find him an ingenious vocalist, but musically thin and immaterial.

If a suggestion is not out of place we should advise the publishers to invite Mr. Carman to reconstruct his book as he is eminently capable of doing. Many historical pieties like *Maryland, My Maryland* would drop out. Longfellow and Lowell might be sensibly reduced, and the poetry of the last ten or fifteen years would then have a chance to show its qualities. Mr. Carman has the knowledge and the judgment to make this the best entire collection of American verse.

MR. PERCY MACKAYE is a competent craftsman whose inclination is strongly in the direction of folk-lore and primitive mythology. The legend hunter in America must perforce work harder than his European brother, and his material is less malleable to poetic use. It strikes also shallower tendrils into the soil and is correspondingly more at the mercy of the destructive forces of our age. In these pages and elsewhere the author has sought "to transplant from the imaginations of Kentucky cabin-dwellers some stocks of their wild lore. From their lips these emerge now as a ballad half-remembered, now as a tale partly told, or as a Biblical text wrenched to a pagan meaning; again as some ancient untraceable legend in the guise of a personal anecdote. In such kind, transfigured to his own imagination, the writer has watched some of these expand in the contours of a group of folk fantasies, of which the present poem is one."

The rhythms of the poem are free, but musically controlled, and much fine descriptive power is generated. The arrival of the turkey multitude is a sufficient example:  
Like the sucking of an airy whirlpool  
The wildfowl circled down to the sun-  
scorched clay-pit.  
Here in a shattered half-moon,  
The gigantic stumps loomed on the  
crescent marge of the inlet,  
Shaping a gray ruined tabernacle,  
Floored with jade-green and blue of  
shallows and clay.

Centering to the great black rock  
The shadowy gobbler  
Alighted,  
Ruffling his enormous plumes,



PERCY MACKAYE  
Author of "The Gobbler of God."

Around him his whirling flock thudded the air  
As they lit on the jagged stump-tops,  
Teetering the dark lumps of their  
bodies with restless tail-paddles.  
The format of this book is successful, and the black and white illustrations admirably support the quaintness and strength of the matter.

### A Romance of Italy

"The Hawk of Como," by John Owenham; Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

WE first meet Gian Giacomo when he is close on twelve years old "and a veritable limb of the devil." He is the eldest son of Bernardo Medici—not connected with the great Florentine Medici. Gian's playground is in one of the older quarters of Milan and there he amuses himself by pretending to be leader of a small army of younger playmates who regard him as a hero, indeed. During the course of their rough play, Giuseppe, the youngest brother, is injured and is crippled for life. Gian, in his remorse, devotes himself to Giuseppe and becomes his champion. In a street brawl, Manzoni mocks at Giuseppe's misfortune and is killed by the little cripple. Gian takes the blame of the crime and is banished to the Lake Como district. Here is his opportunity to develop into a trained and disciplined leader of men. Gian is ambitious to govern Milan and realizes that the sixteenth century in Italy is an age of opportunity for the daring. There is constant change of rulership among the Italian cities, for the fall of the Roman Empire has left no central authority. So, Gian cherishes his military ambition and forms plans to drive the French out of the Como cities. Gian's ambition has a firmer foundation than most youthful desires, for he has a practical acquaintance with the uses of gunpowder in warfare which stands him in good stead. He has attained the age of nineteen and is one of the best-known soldiers of his age. So, at last, the siege of the towns in the Como district begins, and Gian gradually becomes master of Como, Musso, Bellagio and Lecco. Sforza, the ruler of Milan, has his eye on this young adventure, but ultimately makes a treaty with him, granting the title of Marquis of Marignano. Gian goes on to higher honours and serves in both Savoy and Spain. He fights in the Netherlands and in Hungary and becomes King of Bohemia. He is buried in a splendid tomb in Milan Cathedral, one of Italy's stately shrines. He was more than an adventurer, for his character commanded the respect of all—"a man of velvet and of steel, and of good, sound work-a-day homespun." This is a stirring tale, graphically told.

### A Very Foxy Lady

"The Fox Woman" by Nalbro Bartley; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto, \$2.00.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON.

"The Fox Woman" is simply one more novel, to be exact, one more than is really necessary. In the case of Miss Nalbro Bartley, one yearns for that mellow old phrase of Jeffrey confounder-extraordinary on the "Edinburgh Review" in the first years of the nineteenth century. When the worthy and unsparing Jeffrey found a book not to his taste, he began his review with the immortal words: "This will never do," words that should be carved in rubber-stamp for the reviewing of novels like the "Fox Woman." A "Fox woman" isn't anything really terrifying, and no association with Hickman (late of Cali-

fornia) is intended. It is a simple term fancifully swiped from Japanese mythology—and I believe that we have a similar idiom suggesting spiritual shrewdness. Miss Bartley's heroine, Stanley Ames is simply foxy on a dramatic sliding scale, and artistically ruins a dozen lives before the Big Moment of Retribution in Chapter XXIX.

Stanley Ames feeds as a lovely parasite upon: 1, her father, (retired dotting widower-attorney of the 70's) he dies; 2, Blair Britton, (Byronic actor of the 90's) he drinks and suffers worse than death, a life of journalism; 3, Donna Lovell, (kindly, melon-hearted tragedienne of the 90's) who dies in accouchement; 4, Lee Van Zile, (big Dutch sausage-and-wurst magnate) who is slain by marriage with Stanley and gout; 5, Tony Monroe, (fascinating rake and pseudo-artist of the 95's) who gets off easily and only dies in a madhouse; 6, Ames Van Zile, Stanley's son whom she treats as little Lord Fauntleroy; 7, Telva Monroe, moderniste and boot-leggerette of the year 1920; 8, Tante Aydelotte, faithful old nurse, left infirm; and 9, Carol Clive, a pure Curwood heroine from the grim wolf-worked woods of Northern Ontario, who is finally awarded Stanley's son as a booby prize, for only a connoisseur of books would have accepted

him—"The Fox Woman" as a novel is r—, I mean impossible, but what could one expect of a novelist who chooses names like Stanley, Millard, Tante, Blair, Telva, Carol and Valja? Fie upon such flossy nomenclature that could only impress readers of American fiction!

To enjoy a novel, one must admire its central figure for nobility, or loathe that person for sheer husky villainy. The Fox Woman antagonizes the reader from the start. One feels that she resembles more another famous fur-bearer of odious fragrance. One does not like the lady and one gets no delight out of seeing her "destroy-body-and-soul" a dozen unsuspecting oafs and oafesses. As a piece of writing it is a dull and dreary tome where the style does not rise to the degenerate smartness of a third-rate Michael Arlen; whenever the plot falls into a coma, it is painfully revived by the injection of a new character. Then, too, Northern Ontario is pushed in as a far place of dread where wolves howl so loudly that one cannot hear CFCA. If Miss Bartley has ever been further north than Peru, she has here misrepresented her powers of observation. Lastly, she is the type who describes a lady's character by telling you what she has on her mantel-piece. Upon ours rests "The Fox Woman," admirable as a tea-pot stand.

Satisfaction  
the handy pack  
the perfect wrap

Made perfectly under  
perfect conditions and  
kept factory fresh in  
the pocket packs of 5 & 10

WILSON'S  
**BACHELOR**

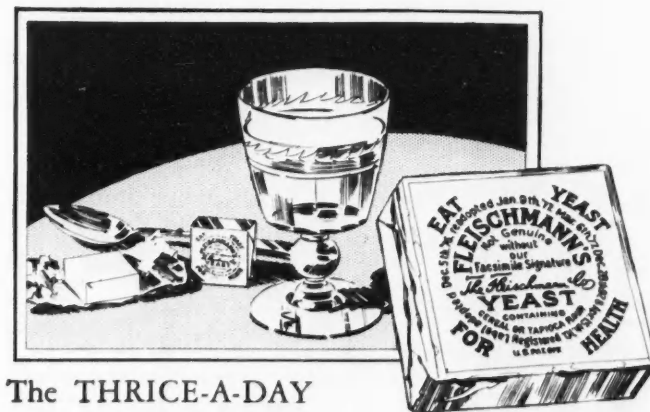
## How words do blind us



WHAT barriers they set before us. Mere words. How much they make us miss!

"I was hearing about yeast for years before I realized it is food, as much as any other food we are accustomed to.

"Just a vegetable—one of the tiniest vegetables known—and grown from a clean, pure vegetable base, instead of from the soil.



The THRICE-A-DAY  
Health Custom

A very interesting booklet, "Regaining Health," will be sent to you, gladly. Write to The Fleischmann Co., Dept. 23-P, 1449 St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Que.

"Today, this vigorous, growing little vegetable is part of every meal we eat. For no other food we eat can do for us what yeast does. We have proved it.

"Without going into the 'how' and 'why,' may I just say that the sunny, happy well-being—the strength, and fitness, and all-around health of the whole family—are better than ever? Such gains are too precious to be lost—or even risked. We wouldn't leave yeast out of a single meal now. Nothing could induce us to give it up."

Families by thousands have adopted it—and more and more are adopting it daily—this HEALTH CUSTOM of eating yeast before or between meals. In the lives of men and women of understanding, and higher standards of physical cleanness and fitness, it is as much a matter of course as brushing their teeth.

Tell your grocer to add your name to his list for regular delivery of as many cakes as your family requires, three for each member.



"FOR ABOUT TWO YEARS I suffered with indigestion and gas on the stomach. This was not only very troublesome to me but a great handicap during the rowing season, as I am a member of a boat crew in Halifax. I read about Fleischmann's Yeast in the newspapers, and decided to try it. I have been taking three cakes a day, one before each meal, for several months now and find my indigestion has left me. I row every evening and find that I have a great deal more strength than I had before. I sleep soundly, and my entire health is so much improved that I have started giving Fleischmann's Yeast to both my children as I believe that it will undoubtedly benefit them also."

HAROLD O'GRADY, Halifax, Can.

**FLEISCHMANN'S Yeast** The Food for Health



## THE BOOKSHELF

## A Comedy of Swindles

"The Spanish Prisoner", a novel by Freeman Tilden; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; Price \$2.00.

By JOSEPH EASTON McDUGALL.

TO THOSE who go in for swindles and such things, vicariously of course, the Spanish Prisoner game is perhaps the best known. Its fame is deserved, for among the ramifications of the great confidence "racket" there is none so picturesque, so pregnant with romantic possibility, and like a good story, it is never allowed to die. No doubt at this very hour somewhere some wealthy dupe is re-reading with a quickening of the pulses the mysterious communication which has come to him from Spain telling him that he has only to take ship, spend a few thousand dollars in the release of a gentleman with a romantic name now in prison for bankruptcy, to receive in return as a reward a small fortune. The fortune is tied up in cheques mysteriously hidden in the bankrupt's seized baggage. Later the wealthy American, inspired by mercy and avarice, will hear that the man to whom he could have become so profitably a good Samaritan has died languishing in prison. His beautiful daughter, however, the heir of the vast fortune, is to become the ward of her rescuer. Naturally, the outcome consists of the removal from the chivalrous adventurer's pocket of some thousands of dollars and his return with a more intimate knowledge of certain parts of Spain—and little else. It will readily be seen that this method of swindling is far superior to the procedure of the "tipster" sheets in that it is educational, romantic and, while flattening to the pocketbook, broadening to the mind.

Freeman Tilden's novel, "The Spanish Prisoner," concerns the progress of a Los Angeles real estate promoter who is taken in by such alluring promises, and the frantic attempts of his daughter, son and a certain British Major Poulson, victim of the Colonel's stock selling and sweetheart of the daughter, to rescue him. There is peril and adventure and a tremendous amount of fun in their hectic hejira. Particularly amusing is the prospect of a clash between the high-powered salesmanship of the Colonel and the crafty scheming of the Spanish villains. The Colonel, it seems, on his trip to Spain took with him little else but stock certificates in his unfortunate Bellemar development, "the future site of one of the finest garden cities in Los Angeles County!"

"The Spanish Prisoner" has all the elements of a good mystery yarn—and more besides. There is humour and excellent easy characterization, and of course the inevitable love interest.

## Old Wine in a New Bottle

"Soldier of Waterloo," a novel by Conal O'Riordan; Collins, London; 280 pp.; \$1.75.

By BERTRAM M. TATE, Jr.

CHARACTERIZED by its author as "a story of manhood," this sequel to "Soldier Born" comes close in many ways to being a novel of faculties and frustrations. The last of David Quinn is even yet not told, according to a note on the last page; though on that page we leave the life of David Quinn which in the previous volume of this series gave such promise of happiness and fruition, cruelly mangled and tossed into an obscure eddy of human affairs.

"Soldier of Waterloo" has much of the imaginative power whose lack I deplored in "Soldier Born." Mr. O'Riordan understands his David Quinn much more thoroughly, for one thing; either because he has known him longer, or because he has grown up. And Mr. O'Riordan seems to have arrived at that definition of purpose which in "Soldier Born" was little more than indicated. Artistically the second is the better piece of work; yet it must not be forgotten that in the first was skilfully set the stage which in the sequel gives the author such imaginative freedom.

Essentially this novel is a healthy "debunkment" of the old "Thin Red Line" patriotic emotionalism. There are squadrons of bright uniforms, true enough; but they have not sworn to a man to win or die gloriously for old England and the flag. Nor do they sweep majestically into the fray, with sabres flashing, plumes streaming, banners gleaming. They are wet, tired, cold and hungry, like most soldiers in most engagements. They are not sure what it is all about, and personally they are not interested. They fight because they have been led into battle.

"Grim reality" and "raw life" in

plenty there has been in Great War fiction; but that touch has seldom been welcome in accounts of warfare previous to 1914. While the feeling that war is revolting and idiotic has gained ground in connection with the recent world embroglio, one is inclined to invest the past with an aura of romance and "glory"—whatever that is—even though any one of us knows quite well that the use of chloroform goes back comparatively few years.

Mr. O'Riordan makes a departure in treating a nineteenth century campaign with present-day realism. He takes issue with a prevalent attitude and clothes warfare of that era with as little glamour as trench fighting and if anything with rather more horror. He takes his place among writers who will eventually convince the world that there is nothing glorious about slaughter of whatever period. David Quinn is worse than killed outright; although he retains his full faculties and bodily powers, and some innate quality compels him to live on when he would far sooner be dead. If you can read his story and still harbor the urge to march out and be slaughtered at the bidding of virtuous politicians, you had better keep to the "Boy Allies."

I can apologize for, but not deny, the impossibility of thinking of "Soldier of Waterloo" apart from "Soldier Born." I cannot but advise that they be bought together and read in their proper order.

No doubt Messrs. Collins know their business; but the cheapness with which these novels are produced is in my opinion incongruous and far short of their deserts; and if they constituted even a good job of printing, I would rip off their frail covers and have the insides bound up decently, together.

## Pastoral France

"Aimée Villard, Daughter of France", a novel by Charles Silvestre.

By P. E. THORNELOE

AIMEE VILLARD is the first book by Charles Silvestre to be translated into English, the translators being Marjorie Henry Hsley and Renée Jardin. It is a story of a beautiful French peasant girl. The plot of the book contains nothing original but the manner of its treatment is quite charming. The heroine, Aimée, is a girl of almost unbelievable courage, unselfishness and devotion to duty who takes her place as head of the family upon the sudden death of her father and with only the assistance of an eighty-year-old grandfather, previously thought too old for work, manages to keep the farm going in spite of almost unsurmountable difficulties. There is of course the grasping and unscrupulous neighbor who casts covetous eyes on "La Genette" and yearns to add it to his own adjoining land,—his plotting and avarice and final defeat being the central point of the story.

The chief interest of the book lies in the picture it presents of the life of the better class peasants who live upon ancestral land. Their devotion to their farms is very marked. No sacrifice being too great nor no labor too hard if only the home of their forefathers may be retained. Even the babies of the Villard family were taught their help was important and the animals, Brunette the dog, and Pompon the donkey, well loved members of the family, did their part nobly, Brunette taking care of the cows with a "seriousness and perfect control that always amazed Aimée." The incidents which display the enduring and childlike faith of simple people are moving. The chapter which speaks of the blessing of the fields on the Feast of Rogation contains some lovely descriptive paragraphs.

"From the church came the rhythmic tolling of the bells. The faithful following the wooded path under its arch of foliage, came up to a plateau where the view opened out as far as eye could see. In the grey-blue distance, the ponds seemed to have laid silver nets to capture the sunlight. Beyond the shining lull of the river were spread out various colored patches of wheat, rye and rape, touched here and there by the flaming colors of the gorse and broom. Then the Latin prayer, the world-old invocation uttered by the priest, was taken up by the wind, borne into the infinite realms of God."

There are many delightful descriptions throughout and altogether the book has charm somewhat akin to that of a pastoral poem.

It is a fragment of the imagination to conceive a gigantic black man striding over the world with a banjo in one hand and a saxophone in the other disintegrating the British Empire.—Mr. Arthur Bliss.

## The New Books

Books listed below by title only are noted thereby as received. Many will be reviewed later.

## History and Biography

"The Training of An American," being the earlier life and letters of Walter H. Page; by Burton J. Hendrick; Houghton Mifflin—Thomas Allen, Toronto; \$5.00.

"A History of Montreal," from the French of Doller de Casson translated and edited, with a life of the author, by Ralph Fleury; D. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto; \$6.00.

## Fiction

"Hapton's Daughter," a novel, by Norman Anglin; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; \$2.00.

"The Plains of Abraham," a novel by James Oliver Curwood; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.

"Pilgrims of the Impossible," a novel by Coningsby Dawson; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.

## Politics

"The Making of a Nation," by the Hon. Vincent Massey; Houghton Mifflin—Thomas Allen, Toronto; 44 pages; \$2.00. A lecture delivered by Canada's minister to Washington at Milton Academy on the Alumni War Memorial Foundation, November 30, 1927. In this brief essay Mr. Massey traces Canada's growth to nationhood within the British Empire and discusses its international effect in a clear and evenly-tempered fashion.

## Miscellaneous

"Guide to Shakespeare's Stratford," by Edgar I. Fripp; Oxford Press, Toronto; 86 pages; 75c. A pretty thorough tour of Stratford by one who knows the town and its history. Pleasantly illustrated with photographs and maps.

## Travel

"The Travel Diaries" of William Beckford of Fonthill; in two volumes, with illustrations and edited with a biographical introduction by Guy Chapman; Constable & Co., and Houghton Mifflin—Macmillans, Toronto.

## Order of Good Cheer

(Continued from page 5)

sters were quaintly attired in Directoire costumes and their lack of self-consciousness and Gallic animation were captivating. Among the most important contributions to several concerts were the Canadian Singers of Toronto under the direction of J. Campbell McInnes. They wore Watteau and Fragonard costumes against a more decorative background by Arthur Lismer, and their finesse in the matter of diction and blending of tone, gave their appearances exceptional distinction. Among their numbers were Bergerettes arranged by Dr. Ernest Macmillan and Canadian folk songs arranged by Mrs. Wood-Hill. The appearances of Madame Juliette Gaultier were also of unique interest. A very delightful episode occurred at the last concert, on the afternoon of May 28th, when Madame

Garneau of Montreal brought a group of clever performers from Montreal who sang characteristic songs of the old regime. Throughout the festival the appearances of the "By-town Quartette" of Ottawa in rivermen's costumes singing chansons populaires, helped to intensify the spirit of the festival. One of the most unique of the programmes was a sacred concert at the Basilica, which included Ambrosian and Gregorian music under the direction of Abbe Joseph de Smet with Henri Gagnon at the organ, and also Cantiques arranged by Marius Barbeau of the Dominion Archives Department.

The display of paintings illustrative of French Canadian life was loaned by the Canadian National Gallery and the Archives Department and embraced the work of both dead and living artists. Altogether a more comprehensive event could hardly be imagined.

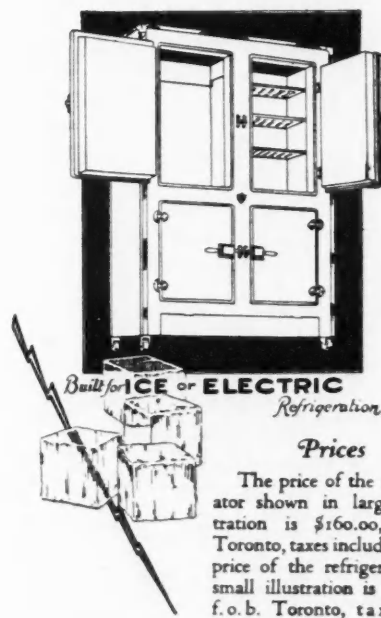


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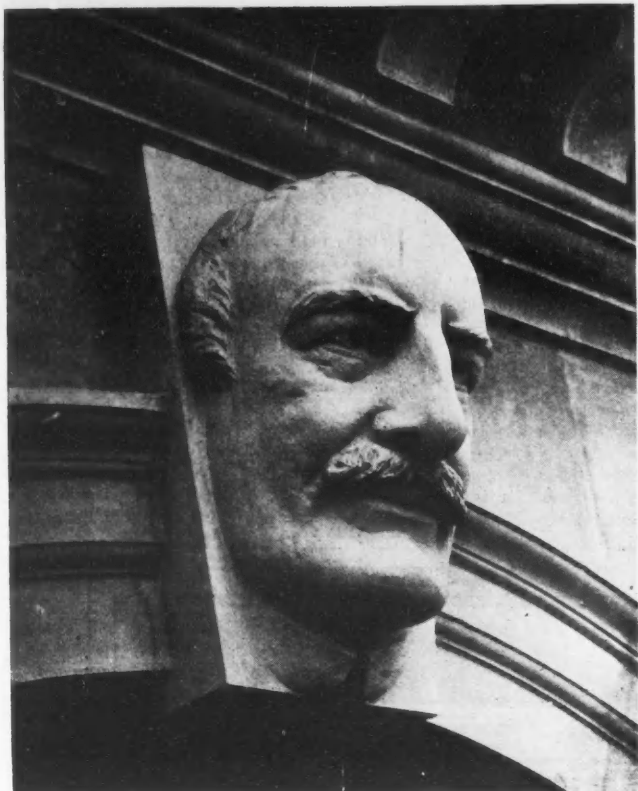
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**FAME IN STONE**  
Sir Alfred Mond's mask on the new £1,000,000 Imperial Chemical Industries' new building in Millbank, England. He is the first man to be thus commemorated on a London building during his lifetime.

### Raymond Poincaré

RAYMOND POINCARÉ, the French Prime Minister has emerged from his electoral battle with a following of 460 deputies (members of the French Parliament) out of the 612 which form the Chamber, the largest majority of recent years.

How well I remember first meeting this amazing man! It was in those treaty-making days which followed the war when statesmen foregathered first in one charming health resort and then in another. That habit made Poincaré furious. His motto has been hard work, spare living and simplicity.

He is a teetotaler and a non-smoker and he eats sparingly. His energy is as dynamic as that of Mr. Lloyd George, whom he resembles in his moderate stature. He works between 15 and 17 hours a day.

And so the pompous progress of statesmen, girded about with secretariats and ceremonies, irked him and he smiled sardonically as they chose first one pleasure spot and then another to be the centre of their deliberations. His bristling grey beard thrust itself a little more provokingly forward, after the manner of Captain Cuttle's red one. His voice took an edge to its accustomed high-pitched dissonance.

When I first met him the centre of political interest was at Versailles for the moment. In his Paris room he rose from behind his great desk and extended a genial welcome to me. He is 68 today. He was 62 then, but his rigorous living had seen to it that his

ruddy complexion was healthily clear and his grey eyes were sparkling.

We talked of many things, but particularly of his wonderful memory. It is said of him that he can repeat anything after hearing it once.

During the war, Mr. Bonar Law introduced Budgets in our Parliament and spoke for three hours, his only note being a list of figures jotted down on a half sheet of paper. The Earl of Balfour has made complicated pronouncements on fiscal matters and foreign policy with the same amount of assistance. But a few weeks ago, Poincaré, the stripling of 68 summers, addressed the Chamber of Deputies for seven hours, reviewing the financial operations of 18 months which saved the franc and warded off calamity from his country.

Every figure, every item flowed to his tongue as if he had it writ large before him. So he had, but he did not avail himself of the fact. Only once he referred to the six-inch pile of documents in front of him and that was to secure the exact terms of a speech which an opponent had made two years ago.

One of the most striking illustrations of Poincaré's mental processes occurred in January, 1923, during his conference with Mr. Bonar Law preceding the French occupation of the Ruhr. At 2.30 p.m. one day the Premier consulted his experts, who read him their opinion of the British scheme.

Sharply at 3 o'clock Poincaré was in the conference room. When his opportunity came to speak he delivered a pungent address which contained virtually the whole of the expert's protracted report in the exact figures and phraseology of the document.

Miraculous, you say. But Poincaré will have none of that. "I have always had a habit of classifying things in my mind," he says. "Good memory is merely a matter of method like that and continuous hard work."

### The Village Inn

**A** CURIOSITY—just a curiosity! That is what you feel when some evil chance has forced you to put up at an English wayside inn.

The inhabitants do not ask questions. They are not inquisitive; they are hardly even interested; they are just astonished. And consequently you feel just as though you were a relic in a museum—certainly not a welcome guest in a home.

Napoleon, had he lived today, would have been quite as firmly convinced that we English were a nation of shopkeepers. But there is one thing which he would never have called us, and that is a nation of hotel keepers—as are, for instance, the Swiss and the Germans.

I have been to many wayside hotels both abroad and in England. However unexpectedly I have appeared at the hotel entrance in France or Switzerland there have never been any signs of astonishment. *Monsieur le propriétaire* does not eye his would-be guest with critical look. He does not bristle

displeasure, or even fail to understand the wishes of his visitor.

He or she—for it is often *Madame la propriétaire*—answers the query with a ready, *Oui, monsieur—et vous voulez de l'eau chaude?* Dinner will be ready in half an hour. In five minutes all the arrangements have been made and the traveller is at home, and settled for the night.

But in England—No! As was brought home to me quite recently, the visitor is not welcome—or at least there are no signs of pleasure or willingness on the part of mine host.

I went up to the bar of a wayside inn and asked the good lady who hovered behind it whether she were the proprietress as I stood in need of accommodation for the night.

She eyed me askance, and into her awestruck eye there slowly crept a look of fear, mixed with something of pity. Then she slowly edged away from me, beckoned her husband and they had a whispered colloquy. She had severe doubts as to my intentions—and there was no room.

Besides, the food of an English inn is hardly to be called food, while every hotel abroad advertises that it has "*cuisine renommée*", and, in sooth, very often has. But always the plain food—coffee, rolls, *dejeuner*—is good.

The village inn in England is an entire contrast. It wants waking up without a doubt.

## WHEN "TOO SOON" IS WELL ENOUGH

Rothschild explained his enormous wealth by saying "I always sold too soon." No one can buy life insurance too soon.

Enquire To-day

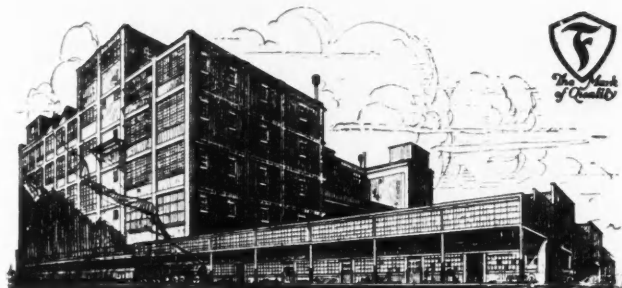
THE  
**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

61

~~~~~P~~~~~U~~~~~R~~~~~R~~~~~R~~~~~



The sleek complacent cat purr-rs out her tune of drowsy happiness; a soothing song of feline satisfaction. Contentment is her theme, the rhythmic ripple of her throat the measure.



The Firestone Plant with New Addition at Hamilton, Ontario

## Built to Meet Increasing Demand

Another addition to the Firestone plant had to be built to meet the increasing demand for Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires with the Scientifically Designed Tread.

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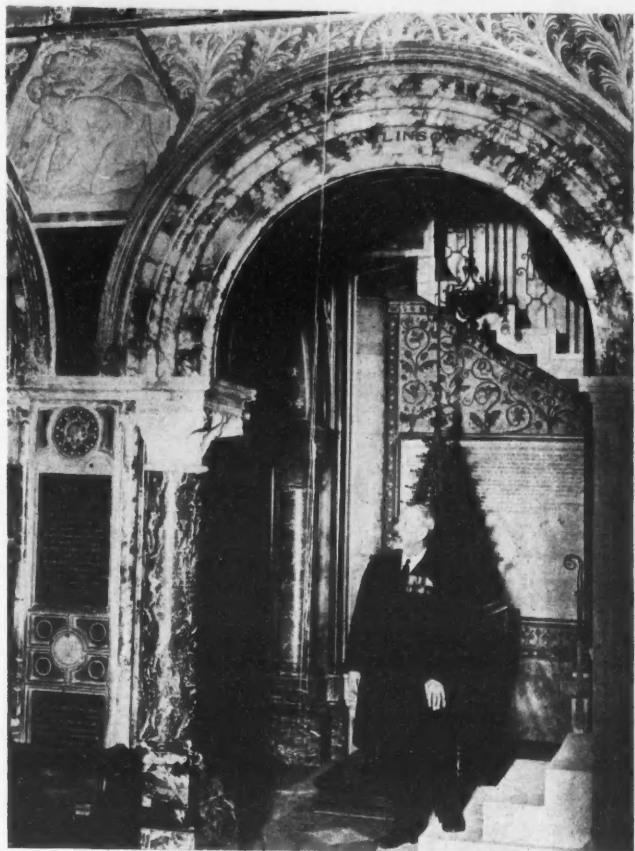
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17





MEMORIAL TO A GREAT GENERAL  
The memorial to General Lord Rawlinson, Coldstream Guards, in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, recently unveiled by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Codrington. The picture shows—the arch of the memorial, with name over the top.

### Criminal Superstitions

CRIMINALS, like most other human beings, have their superstitions—but they are distinctly more credulous in this regard than more normal folk.

For instance, among professional burglars, for some obscure reason, Tuesday is regarded as the best day for a "job of work"—just as sailors regard Friday as a day of ill-omen for sailing.

Burglar's superstition, however, goes even further: It is common to believe that one "job" pulled off successfully on a Tuesday means a year's safe burglary.

There are, strange as it sounds, thieves who never operate on Sunday. They are not religious in the ordinary sense, needless to say; but they have a superstitious awe of doing evil on the Lord's Day.

A certain old lag whose "stretches" reached out in a bleak succession of years behind him, was so muddled in his notions that he always preceded a "job" by going to Mass.

At first sight this seems absurd. But it is illuminating: it reveals the kink that is in the head of most professional crooks. It tells one why they are crooks—they are not normal folks at all.

As most students of crime know, a professional criminal, whether burglar, fingersmith (pickpocket) or confidence man, holds it unlucky to operate in the district where he resides. The reason is not clear. It has been said that this rule is never broken because it is an old tradition of crookdom and even that sinister underworld has a veneration for usage. But it is superstition, really.

The talisman, of course, plays a large part in crook superstition. One

man who operated as a fingersmith always carried a small fragment of coal in his pocket. It was his talisman, but just why no detective could ever get him to explain.

A famous—or infamous—old lag once confessed to a detective when arrested under suspicion of burglary, that he had actually intended to commit the crime but had been deflected by the spectacle of a black cat licking its chops on the front porch.

Another cracksman, after breaking into a big mansion, found himself contemplating the ominous figure 13. He feared that number with superstitious dread. He had forgotten the day of the month: the calendar in his prospective victim's abode reminded him of it. He left without taking a pin.

Whence come these superstitions? Nobody knows; but they flourish. To avoid a moustached barrister as a defender; to walk on the right side of the street when picking pockets; to give a penny to a beggar after rifling a victim's pocket—these are some of Mr. Crook's foibles.

We laugh at them—and make a detour around a leaning ladder: smile—and throw the spilt salt three times over the shoulder.

We are, in truth, all superstitious. More or less. The crook fraternity, however, have brought superstition to an art and a ritual, a science and an intricate system of conduct.

### Art and Diet

THAT very great artist, Dame Nellie Melba, is the latest person to add a contribution to our already large stock of diet secrets. We have had these diet hints of every conceivable kind. To get thin. To get fat. To produce this or that desired effect. Often

they have come from persons who were not exactly in themselves walking advertisements for the particular benefits to be enjoyed, and we have not always followed their advice. But when Dame Nellie tells us what we should eat and drink if we want to improve our voices all would-be singers will sit up and listen. And as the old proverb tells us we must suffer to be beautiful, so, apparently, one must suffer in order to sing well. For the regime starts in the morning with lemon juice. And that is followed half-an-hour later with a raw tomato and weak tea.

Onions and raw carrots, celery and watercress, and as a *pièce de résistance*, scrambled eggs form the rest of the diet. Uninteresting and uninspiring as it all sounds, though, Dame Nellie is a magnificent advertisement for its good results, for she is a very vital personality, of intelligence and *joie de vivre*.

### Two Arabian Songs

The Senussia Brotherhood.

No speech is better:  
God is the only God!  
Betwixt Paradise and Hell  
The path is thinner than a hair.  
There are such as fly across

Like the wing-strong falcon;  
There are such as anxiously weep  
For fear of the impending fire;  
There are such as crash to Hell  
And never reach the Paradise gates.  
They are those that curse their children  
And their blessing from them withhold;

Or those that do not keep the laws.  
How tired they get, how long their pain lasts!

Five Things are imposed on us  
The first: There is but one God.  
The second: The Door of Fasting.  
The third: The Prayer.  
The fourth: The Tithing of Our Goods.  
The fifth: The Hedjaz Pilgrimage.  
No speech is better:  
God is the only God.

### A Love Song

My soul goes out to thee  
To arraign thee with an aggrieved heart.  
By Allah, oh ear-ring adorned one,  
leave me not.  
I hasten to thee and to thy home,  
And we shall indulge in the language of love.

My speech shall not vex thee.  
Separation destroys not the life;  
Come time, I shall gain thy love.  
—Translated by Dr. Carl Wehner



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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 9, 1928

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Our Weakening Trade Defences

Present Prosperity Masks Dangers which Lie Ahead as International Competition Becomes Keener — Lowering of Tariff Barriers May Rob Canada of Her Defences at Crucial Time—Present Period of Transition of Immense National Importance

By W. S. FALLIS

Retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (From an address delivered at the Annual General Meeting, June, 1928)

THE international trend during the past year has indicated growing political stability throughout the world and particularly in Europe. Law and order are gradually replacing war conditions and the following unsettled period. Extreme economic and social theories are losing their hold and are being succeeded by reasonable views. The influence of these changes is evident in commercial fields. Debt settlements are being arranged, currencies are being stabilized, credit is being re-established and the old channels of trade, diverted by the war and its aftermath, are being restored. As a result, international finance and trade is gradually increasing.

In Canada we are now surveying the first year of the period following the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. This great event in our history was celebrated under favourable auspices. It closed a period of sixty years of steady growth which witnessed the transformation of prairie and forest, and pioneer communities to their modern state. At the end of the first year following this period we have evidences of continued progress.

Improved international conditions abroad and certain factors at home have contributed to bring better times. Good crops for three successive years, marketed at fair prices, have assisted and encouraged agriculture, one of the great basic industries, and revived its purchasing power. The continued expansion of the pulp and paper industry, with its great exports, has been felt beneficially in all parts of the country. The extraordinary extension of mining in Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan and British Columbia, indicates that the already large mineral production will be exceeded.

The new developments of water power in all the provinces show how this great asset is being made available for useful purposes. These constructive activities have not only provided much employment in these special fields, but they have also created new markets for supplies and machinery produced by other industries. Consequently, in most lines of manufacturing, production has increased.

We are living so close to business and are so absorbed in its detail, that we scarcely realize the immensity of the changes now under way in production, distribution and consumption. It requires so much time and energy to keep in constant touch with new conditions, rapidly evolving from these changes, that we get little leisure to reflect on their significance. Nevertheless, we must find time to study the horizon.

Mass production is extending; more machinery is being used for operations previously performed by hand; tasks which formerly required years are now done in weeks. This is fortunate in a new country where many kinds of large scale construction are constantly under way. As many articles of the same kind can be made more economically than fewer articles of different kinds, machinery increases and cheapens production. Consequently, materials for houses, clothes, food, transportation, and amusement, are manufactured so well and so cheaply that the standards of living and degrees of comfort are steadily improving. As a result of the progress of industry people with the smallest incomes possess comforts and luxuries often denied to the rich of the preceding generation. On the other hand, opportunities for craftsmen are still plentiful as high priced goods of the finest qualities usually find buyers.

Competition is keen among domestic producers and also from imported goods. Business is being done at a

small margin of gain, although large volume of turnover, in many cases, accumulates substantial profits.

Many amalgamations of manufacturing companies have been completed during the year. Where several competing companies have not been able to continue in business, they have united in an endeavour to increase their joint output and reduce their costs sufficiently to make profits. During the year there has been increasing co-operation by financial institutions in the industrial field. Finance is becoming more closely associated with industry in many ways. Individual owners, family companies, and partnerships are being superseded by corporations. Where formerly the manufacturer was in control, in many cases the financier now directs, with the manufacturer as his technical adviser. One result is that the public has purchased considerable amounts of industrial bonds and stocks and consequently has a closer connection with manufacturing and a more intimate knowledge of the sorrows as well as joys of that occupation.

There is an even more marked change going on in the field of distribution. Department stores, chain stores, buying and selling pools are producing profound and far-reaching results and manufacturers are forced to give close attention to their changing relationships with distributors. Where formerly manufacturing plants reckoned on their production going into wholesale and storage warehouses to be distributed to retailers, now they have to plan for more hand to mouth buying, as their products move more directly into the hands of consumers. To some extent, this has the advantage of stabilizing production and equalizing rush and slack periods. The concentration of purchasing powers in the hands of great distributing agencies, if used without reasonable consideration, will injure manufacturing by enforcing sacrifices in quality and durability to get prices down to buyers' demands.

There are also great changes in consumption and, as all are consumers, these are of general interest. Consumers have become keen students of goods of all kinds and of the advertising which brings these goods to their attention. They are becoming more accustomed to standardization and have definite ideas of what they wish in quality and prices. Advance in education and transportation are stimulating buying. People have more wants to-day. Few are interested in the simple life of few desires. The majority want better houses, better clothes, better food, more travelling and more entertainment.

The human appetite for these things has never before reached such a pitch as at present on this continent, and particularly in the United States. Partly in an effort to meet this situation, instalment buying was created and has grown to its present proportions. Correlated with

(Continued on page 24)

## "Free Lots": It Still Works

Notorious Real Estate Scheme For Fleecing the Unwary Finds Victims in Canada—Penitentiary Terms Awarded in United States Case—State Commissions Revoke Licenses

By HERBERT W. McMANUS

WHILE both Dominion and Provincial Governments have been active of late in clipping the wings of the gleeful purveyors of "fake" securities and in affording a very considerable degree of protection to the investing public, one avenue of approach to the savings of the unwary remains wide open. With many of the unscrupulous gentry shut off from rich fields by Provincial "Blue Sky" laws, or through the barring of their literature from the mails, others even more daring are taking advantage of the universal interest in land ownership to fleece their victims and line their own pockets. Conspicuous in this field, because of its success and because of its utter brazenness, is the notorious "Free Lot" scheme.

Just as investment in reliable securities affords the average citizen the opportunity not only of increasing his own well-being but of contributing as well to the progress of his country, wise investment in real estate has laid the foundation of many a fortune. Over against this the vendors of worthless securities and the real estate sharks have not only hampered sound enterprise, but have laid a trail of woe into more than one home. From the number of letters received by SATURDAY NIGHT, the fraudulent real estate operators are still finding the harvest exceedingly profitable.

Readers of this paper will recall that on more than one occasion it has spoken frankly in revealing the activities of the "free lot" experts. By the publishing of criminal records and by

actual investigation of many of the "attractive" offerings it has pointed out the perils to those who hear the honeyed words of the promoters. It has demonstrated not only that the old business adage of the inability to "get something for nothing" still holds, but that those who accept the "gift" of a piece of land, invariably find themselves holding the bag for persons who vanish either into thin air or into jail.

Most of the "free lot" operators at the present time have their headquarters in the United States, but the scheme has also been "worked" in Canada. Various methods are employed in selecting those who are to receive the generous attention of the operators. One of the commonest is through the solving of some ridiculously easy puzzle. Other more impatient operators, simply notify their intended victims by mail that they have been selected as a fit person to receive the "opportunity."

Payment of various comparatively small sums is asked to cover the "cost of transfer and registration" but before the victim escapes he has generally taken advantage of another "opportunity" to add to his real estate holding by the purchase of another lot in addition to the "free" one. It has been shown in some instances that the "transfer" cost itself was more than the real value of the "free" lot, while the other was sold at scores of times its actual valuation.

While registration of real estate salesmen in a manner similar to that

required in the case of security salesmen under the new Ontario Act, has been mooted, in the meantime Government action should be taken to prevent the growth of this "free lot" business in Canada. In this connection a recent case in the United States is interesting, not only as a guide to possible charges to be laid, but as a revelation of the methods of operation of the promoters themselves.

One year and one day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, and a fine of \$5,000.00 was the penalty imposed on the operator of a "free lot scheme" for the sale of real estate in a sentence passed in Omaha, Nebraska, by Judge Woodworth, of the United States District court. The sentence was imposed on Harry H. Cowl, president of the "United States Suburban Home Developers, Inc.," who was found guilty of using the mails to defraud in connection with sales of building lots near Ralston, Nebraska, an Omaha suburb. John W. Weinstein, sales manager of the firm, was sentenced to six months in the county jail and fined \$1,000.00.

The conviction is believed to be the first to be obtained in a federal court for an operator of the free lot scheme of disposing of real estate. Such schemes have been condemned by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and by its member boards as misleading and frequently fraudulent.

The Omaha Real Estate Board initiated the investigation which led to the convictions. W. M. Code, United

(Continued on page 26)

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The action of the Postmaster-General is an important step in the right direction, but much yet remains to be done. Means should be sought for checking the inflow of "tipster sheet" matter sent by first-class mail and the employment of the telegraph and telephone for the purpose of long-distance swindling. Admittedly a difficult problem, if legitimate business is not to be interfered with, but one not impossible of solution.

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The stock is currently quoted around 90 and thus yields a purchaser 4.44 per cent. annually on the basis of an annual dividend rate of \$4 per share per annum, the initial quarterly payment of which was made on the first of May. Earnings equivalent to \$5.45 on the 40,000 shares of common stock were shown in the company's report covering the nine months' period ended December 31, 1927, which is at the rate of almost \$7.25 per share for a full twelve months' period. There are no definite figures available regarding current earnings, but they are reported to be running at a very satisfactory figure and the company is further stated to have a large volume of business on hand.

At the present time the outlook for the company appears to be distinctly encouraging, but a point to keep in mind is that this company's business is dependent very largely on the supply of orders from the railroads, which, of course, are liable to show fairly large fluctuations from year to year. This brings in a definite element of speculation, as it is not unlikely that earnings would be reduced fairly sharply in any lengthy period of depression. At the

present time, of course, there are no indications of any such depression. The company's balance sheet as of December 31, 1927, showed it to be well supplied with working capital and in a good financial position generally.

In short, in my opinion this is a stock which might well prove a good speculative buy for a fairly long hold; but, at the same time, I do not see any reason to expect any marked appreciation price in the near future.

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Please give me your opinion of the new 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock issue of Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited. A number of companies, I believe, went into this amalgamation, and I would like to know something about past earnings, the capitalization of the new company, its producing capacity, position in the industry and apparent possibilities. I always like to look before I leap, and I don't know of any better place to look than to SATURDAY NIGHT. Of course I don't expect a preferred stock to give me as much safety as a Government bond, but at the same time I don't want to run any unnecessary risks.

—J. D. B., Regina, Sask.

I don't think a purchase of this stock would involve any particular risk; in fact, I consider the offering a distinctly attractive one. Through plans now in process of consummation, Abitibi Power and Paper will be a dominant factor in the Canadian newsprint industry. Concerns included in the merger under this name are—Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, Fort William Paper Company Limited, Manitoba Paper Company Limited, Ste. Anne Paper Company Limited, and the Murray Bay Paper Company Limited, all of which have been closely associated with Spanish River and Abitibi interests. The new company has an installed newsprint capacity of 650,000 tons, and a potential capacity of 1,000,000 tons annually.

(Continued on page 20)



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—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



L. W. SIMMS  
Who succeeds at this year's meeting to the highest office in the gift of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Simms during the past year, in which he served as First Vice-President has displayed an active interest in all of the Association's varied undertakings, and as President he brings to the office a capacity for leadership the chief record of service to various bodies, and in addition to being President and General Manager of T. S. Simms and Co., Ltd., of Saint John, N.B., he is Vice-President of the Canadian Board of Trade, President of the Maritime Board of Trade and an executive of a number of other organizations.





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EXTRA HEAVY**

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 9, 1928

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Our Weakening Trade Defences

Present Prosperity Masks Dangers which Lie Ahead as International Competition Becomes Keener—Lowering of Tariff Barriers May Rob Canada of Her Defences at Crucial Time—Present Period of Transition of Immense National Importance

By W. S. FALLIS

Retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (From an address delivered at the Annual General Meeting, June, 1928)

THE international trend during the past year has indicated growing political stability throughout the world and particularly in Europe. Law and order are gradually replacing war conditions and the following unsettled period. Extreme economic and social theories are losing their hold and are being succeeded by reasonable views. The influence of these changes is evident in commercial fields. Debt settlements are being arranged, currencies are being stabilized, credit is being re-established and the old channels of trade, diverted by the war and its aftermath, are being restored. As a result, international finance and trade is gradually increasing.

In Canada we are now surveying the first year of the period following the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. This great event in our history was celebrated under favourable auspices. It closed a period of sixty years of steady growth which witnessed the transformation of prairie and forest, and pioneer communities to their modern state. At the end of the first year following this period we have evidences of continued progress.

Improved international conditions abroad and certain factors at home have contributed to bring better times. Good crops for three successive years, marketed at fair prices, have assisted and encouraged agriculture, one of the great basic industries, and revived its purchasing power. The continued expansion of the pulp and paper industry, with its great exports, has been felt beneficially in all parts of the country. The extraordinary extension of mining in Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan and British Columbia, indicates that the already large mineral production will be exceeded.

The new developments of water power in all the provinces show how this great asset is being made available for useful purposes. These constructive activities have not only provided much employment in these special fields, but they have also created new markets for supplies and machinery produced by other industries. Consequently, in most lines of manufacturing, production has increased.

We are living so close to business and are so absorbed in its detail, that we scarcely realize the immensity of the changes now under way in production, distribution and consumption. It requires so much time and energy to keep in constant touch with new conditions, rapidly evolving from these changes, that we get little leisure to reflect on their significance. Nevertheless, we must find time to study the horizon.

Mass production is extending; more machinery is being used for operations previously performed by hand; tasks which formerly required years are now done in weeks. This is fortunate in a new country where many kinds of large scale construction are constantly under way. As many articles of the same kind can be made more economically than fewer articles of different kinds, machinery increases and cheapens production. Consequently, materials for houses, clothes, food, transportation, and amusement, are manufactured so well and so cheaply that the standards of living and degrees of comfort are steadily improving. As a result of the progress of industry people with the smallest incomes possess comforts and luxuries often denied to the rich of the preceding generation. On the other hand, opportunities for craftsmen are still plentiful as high priced goods of the finest qualities usually find buyers.

Competition is keen among domestic producers and also from imported goods. Business is being done at a

small margin of gain, although large volume of turnover, in many cases, accumulates substantial profits.

Many amalgamations of manufacturing companies have been completed during the year. Where several competing companies have not been able to continue in business, they have united in an endeavour to increase their joint output and reduce their costs sufficiently to make profits. During the year there has been increasing co-operation by financial institutions in the industrial field. Finance is becoming more closely associated with industry in many ways. Individual owners, family companies, and partnerships are being superseded by corporations. Where formerly the manufacturer was in control, in many cases the financier now directs, with the manufacturer as his technical adviser. One result is that the public has purchased considerable amounts of industrial bonds and stocks and consequently has a closer connection with manufacturing and a more intimate knowledge of the sorrows as well as joys of that occupation.

There is an even more marked change going on in the field of distribution. Department stores, chain stores, buying and selling pools are producing profound and far-reaching results and manufacturers are forced to give close attention to their changing relationships with distributors. Where formerly manufacturing plants reckoned on their production going into wholesale and storage warehouses to be distributed to retailers, now they have to plan for more hand to mouth buying, as their products move more directly into the hands of consumers. To some extent, this has the advantage of stabilizing production and equalizing rush and slack periods. The concentration of purchasing powers in the hands of great distributing agencies, if used without reasonable consideration, will injure manufacturing by enforcing sacrifices in quality and durability to get prices down to buyers' demands.

There are also great changes in consumption and, as all are consumers, these are of general interest. Consumers have become keen students of goods of all kinds and of the advertising which brings these goods to their attention. They are becoming more accustomed to standardization and have definite ideas of what they wish in quality and prices. Advance in education and transportation are stimulating buying. People have more wants to-day. Few are interested in the simple life of few desires. The majority want better houses, better clothes, better food, more travelling and more entertainment.

The human appetite for these things has never before reached such a pitch as at present on this continent, and particularly in the United States. Partly in an effort to meet this situation, instalment buying was created and has grown to its present proportions. Correlated with

(Continued on page 24)

## "Free Lots": It Still Works

Notorious Real Estate Scheme For Fleecing the Unwary Finds Victims in Canada—Penitentiary Terms Awarded in United States Case—State Commissions Revoke Licenses

By HERBERT W. McMANUS

WHILE both Dominion and Provincial Governments have been active of late in clipping the wings of the gleeful purveyors of "fake" securities and in affording a very considerable degree of protection to the investing public, one avenue of approach to the savings of the unwary remains wide open. With many of the unscrupulous gentry shut off from rich fields by Provincial "Blue Sky" laws, or through the barring of their literature from the mails, others even more daring are taking advantage of the universal interest in land ownership to fleece their victims and line their own pockets. Conspicuous in this field, because of its success and because of its utter brazenness, is the notorious "Free Lot" scheme.

Just as investment in reliable securities affords the average citizen the opportunity not only of increasing his own well-being but of contributing as well to the progress of his country, wise investment in real estate has laid the foundation of many a fortune. Over against this the vendors of worthless securities and the real estate sharks have not only hampered sound enterprise, but have laid a trail of woe into more than one home. From the number of letters received by SATURDAY NIGHT, the fraudulent real estate operators are still finding the harvest exceedingly profitable.

Readers of this paper will recall that on more than one occasion it has spoken frankly in revealing the activities of the "free lot" experts. By the publishing of criminal records and by

actual investigation of many of the "attractive" offerings it has pointed out the perils to those who hear the honeyed words of the promoters. It has demonstrated not only that the old business adage of the inability to "get something for nothing" still holds, but that those who accept the "gift" of a piece of land, invariably find themselves holding the bag for persons who vanish either into thin air or into jail.

Most of the "free lot" operators at the present time have their headquarters in the United States, but the scheme has also been "worked" in Canada. Various methods are employed in selecting those who are to receive the generous attention of the operators. One of the commonest is through the solving of some ridiculously easy puzzle. Other more impatient operators, simply notify their intended victims by mail that they have been selected as a fit person to receive the "opportunity."

Payment of various comparatively small sums is asked to cover the "cost of transfer and registration" but before the victim escapes he has generally taken advantage of another "opportunity" to add to his real estate holding by the purchase of another lot in addition to the "free" one. It has been shown in some instances that the "transfer" cost itself was more than the real value of the "free" lot, while the other was sold at scores of times its actual valuation.

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(Continued on page 26)



## World Oil Outlook

*Rapid Strides Made in Recent Years Indicate Increasing Consumption of Petroleum Products—No Prospect of Shortage—Bright Future for the Industry*

By ARTHUR W. EASTLAKE,

Hon. Secretary of the Institute of Petroleum Technologists, London, England, in *Barron's Weekly*, New York.

ALTHOUGH the oil industry is comparatively young it has made phenomenal progress. Today, the vast ramifications of the uses of petroleum and its products for industrial enterprises and other minor uses throughout the world warrant its classifications as one of the most important and vital necessities of civilization. There is practically no industry in which oil is not used in some form, and the annual consumption may be said to be practically equal to the present average production. The total production for the year 1927 was about 170,000,000 tons, more than double that of 1919.

Perhaps the most important and best known use of the products of mineral oil today is as a fuel for internal-combustion engines, both of the light-and-heavy-oil, or Diesel, type.

The number of motor cars seen on our roads and the widely increasing use of passenger-carrying and military aircraft amply testify to the increasing demands for large quantities of petrol required for these purposes.

In the early days of the industry the light hydrocarbons of petroleum, from which petrol is now made, were in little demand and were largely wasted. Today, refiners and chemists are devising methods whereby increased quantities of petrol and similar derivations can be obtained from crude oil. By the use of modern cracking processes and pipe stills the output of motor fuels and similar substances has been very largely augmented.

The advances made in the use of engines of the Diesel type have been considerable, particularly in the generation of power for the propulsion of ocean-going vessels. It is only a few years since a ship driven by a Diesel engine was looked upon as a novelty, while today it is reported that about one-third of the total tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom is being equipped with similar engines. Of the total tonnage being built in foreign shipyards it is estimated that about one-half will be Diesel driven.

Apart from their use in ships, Diesel engines are used largely for power production, and, as a means of providing motive power, particularly for the generation of electricity, the Diesel engine is an economical source of energy and there is no doubt that the future will see considerable improvements in its design and construction and a large extension of its uses.

The employment of fuel oil for steam-raising purposes is also likely to play its part in the development of the oil industry. In the past few years a number of steamships and industrial plants have been converted for the use of fuel oil, although some of these have found it necessary, on account of costs, to revert to coal. The particular advantage which liquid fuel oil possesses over coal for steam-raising purposes, apart from its higher calorific value, is the ease with which it can be handled.

In the case of a steamship the oil can be pumped through a pipe direct from storage or a tank-barge into the ship's bunkers, thus avoiding the objectionable features associated with the coaling of a vessel and also showing an economy in time. In the same way, the conveyance of the oil from the bunkers to the burners is by means of a pipe, and here again a reduction of labor is effected. Similarly the replenishing of stocks and the supply of fuel to the burners of industrial plants is facilitated as compared with coal when suitable arrangements and plant are installed.

In addition to the use of petrol and fuel oil, large quantities of mineral oil are, and will be, required for lubrication purposes, either alone or blended with other oils. The use of kerosene for illuminating and other purposes is a factor which cannot be neglected, and the oil lamp will still continue to hold its own as an illuminant, and for heating, in those remote places where gas and electricity are not available. The coating of road surfaces will absorb large quantities of bitumens and asphalts, which are well-known for their weather resistant qualities and are mostly obtained from the residues of the distillation of certain qualities of crude petroleum.

Without doubt the future development of the oil industry of the world must continue to advance. The question of future supplies of oil is one

which in the past has been the subject of many pessimistic prophecies regarding the continuity of supplies from existing sources. These, with the passing of time, have proved to be misleading, as ever-increasing new fields, deeper drilling methods and more efficient means of production have rendered available deeper oil horizons which, although they were considered unattainable only a short time ago, are now actively yielding. At the present time only a proportion of the possible oil-bearing strata of the world have been exploited.

The great oil fields have been located, in the majority of cases, by the finding of surface indications pointing to the presence of oil at depth, and there still remain vast areas, covered by alluvial deposits, where it is possible that oil may be found in commercial quantities when properly exploited. Until these areas have been examined geologically and by other scientific methods or tested by boring, it is impossible to forecast with any accuracy the available resources of the world.

Future supplies of mineral oil do not, however, rely solely on the production of native petroleum. There exist vast deposits of oil-shale, torbanite, lignite, coal and similar substances, from which varying quantities of oil can be obtained by destructive distillation. While at the present time this may not be an economical undertaking, such deposits may be considered as a reserve and a great potential source of oil to augment the supplies obtained by wells and other methods. The advances made in, and the attention paid to, the design of plants in this country and elsewhere for such processes warrant the anticipation that supplies of oil can be relied upon for these sources.

An important feature regarding future supplies of oil is the distillation of coal, from which considerable quantities of oil can be obtained by destructive distillation and by hydrogenation. In the past few years many processes have been invented for the distillation of coal, based on both high and low temperature methods, and, although these have not always been so successful as anticipated, a great deal of useful knowledge has been acquired which, in a short time, will probably permit of their satisfactory employment and render available considerable quantities of oil.

While it would be unwise to attempt to predict with any degree of accuracy the future of the oil industry, which has made such great advances in so short a time, it may safely be said that the future holds prospects of even greater achievements and prosperity. Without oil the wide range of activities of the navies of the world would be greatly hampered, the progress of the mechanization of the land forces would be curtailed and the activities of both civil and military aviation, which owe their very existence to oil, would be retarded. Progress has been so rapid in the utilization of petroleum products for these purposes that it indicates that the demands must increase considerably in the future. It is obvious that to an ever-increasing extent the existence of a nation depends upon its ability to obtain adequate supplies of oil.

The attention recently given by research chemists and others to synthetic methods of obtaining petroleum substitutes is evidence of the prevailing impression of the vastly increasing demands that will be made in the future for derivatives



HON. PETER HEENAN  
Minister of Labor for Canada, who has just been chosen President of the organization committee of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, which is now in session.  
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

of petroleum and similar substances for power and other purposes. The notable advances made in this direction give promise of further supplies to meet the increased demands. This does not, however, lessen the importance of the conservation, and the strictly economical utilization, of the present available supplies.

The continuation of the application of scientific methods to finding, winning and refining native petroleum, and to the utilization of its products, will have the beneficial and gratifying effect of increasing output and should ensure a long life of increasing prosperity for the petroleum industry.

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| Common Stock, no par value                | 100,000 shs.     | 60,000 shs.       |

Application will be made in due course to list these shares on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Descriptive circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from Mr. W. R. Bawlf, President of the Company, from which he summarizes:—

**THE COMPANY:** N. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited, is being incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to acquire as a going concern the business, properties and undertaking of The N. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited, incorporated in 1909, which with its previous associations has represented as a continuous operation for more than 45 years one of the best known grain businesses in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Company will own and operate 116 country grain elevators, 32 annexes, 55 cottages, and 50 coal sheds, located at railway points throughout the three Prairie Provinces. An additional 25 elevators and 9 annexes in Saskatchewan will be controlled through majority stock ownership. Combined total storage capacity of country elevators will be approximately 5,450,000 bushels.

Through ownership of the entire capital stock of The Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, the Company will control and operate a modern concrete terminal elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., having a combined warehouse and storage capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. Shipment through the port of Vancouver is made under a satisfactory arrangement covering a period of five years from August 31st, 1926, with Vancouver Terminal Company, Limited, and The Pacific Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, which control a terminal capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bushels at that port.

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE:** Proceeds of this Preferred Stock issue will be used for retirement of First Mortgage Bonds of The N. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited, consolidation of control, and other general corporate purposes.

**VALUATION OF ASSETS:** Fixed properties of the Company and of its subsidiary, The Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, based upon recent appraisals, after allowance for depreciation and together with investments, according to consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 1928, adjusted to reflect this financing, as certified by Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, Chartered Accountants, have a value of \$3,090,000. Net Current Assets (Working Capital) as shown by the same Balance Sheet, amount to \$452,409, giving a total of combined fixed and net current assets of \$3,542,409—equivalent, after deduction of outstanding Terminal First Mortgage Bonds, to \$2,987,409, as against \$2,000,000 of Preferred Stock now being issued.

Earnings for the year ending July 31st, 1928, will accrue to the benefit of the new company, at which time it is estimated that net current assets will exceed \$600,000 and total assets available for Preferred Stock will exceed \$3,000,000.

**EARNINGS:** Based upon consolidated annual earnings from these properties for the four years ended July 31st, 1927, as certified by Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, after deduction of operating and maintenance charges, depreciation, interest, local and Dominion taxes, but with allowance for earnings from additional facilities acquired subsequent to July 31st, 1927, and adjustment in terms of this financing, average annual net earnings available for Preferred dividends were \$299,000.

Based upon interim audit for the eight months ended March 31st, 1928, gross earnings for the year ending July 31st, 1928 are estimated at approximately \$450,000, and net earnings at approximately \$300,000, available for Preferred dividends of \$130,000—equal to approximately 2.3 times the annual dividend requirement of this issue.

During the period from July 31st, 1917 to July 31st, 1927 inclusive, over \$800,000 of depreciation was written off out of the earnings of the Company and its subsidiary.

**MANAGEMENT:** The management of the new company will remain in the hands of the writer, who will be the principal shareholder and who has been President since 1914 of The N. Bawlf Grain Company, Limited, and since its organization in 1923 of The Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company, Limited. Mr. Bawlf is actively associated with other Western Canadian enterprises and is Vice-President of Winnipeg Electric Company and Vice-President of Manitoba Power Company, Limited.

**INSURANCE:** Insurance is presently carried on the properties and equipment of the Company and of its subsidiaries to an amount of \$2,520,650.

**GENERAL:** The business of storing, elevating and shipping grain has been for many years inseparably bound up with the development of Western Canada. The properties of the Company are well situated, in sound operating condition, and may be extended effectively as required. It is anticipated that operating charges will be reduced as a result of this transaction and profits correspondingly increased.

We offer these Preferred Shares for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of counsel of all proceedings, at—

**100 and accrued dividend, to yield 6½%**

(Carrying a bonus of three no-par-value Common Shares with each ten Preferred Shares)

## Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

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LONDON, ENGLAND

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.



D. B. WELDON  
Who has been elected to the Board of the Goderich Elevator and Transit Company. Mr. Weldon is Managing Director of Midland Securities, Limited.



## Promoters Get Prison Terms

*A. J. Walker Greig, Bogus "Earl of Dunblane" and Stock Swindler, Sentenced to Penitentiary for Conspiracy and Fraud in Connection with Canadian National Insurance Company—Two Sons Go to Jail—Saturday Night's Exposure and Repeated Warnings Fully Justified by Outcome of Case—"Investors" Lose Everything*

By GEORGE GILBERT

ANOTHER chapter in the unsavory record of A. J. Walker Greig, the bogus "Earl of Dunblane," in connection with insurance company promotions has ended in a prison term for this fraudulent promoter, against whose activities Saturday Night has been warning its readers for years.

An unfortunate feature of this case is that there will be nothing left for the shareholders or creditors of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec in connection with which he carried on his latest swindling operations, all the money paid in by the subscribers having disappeared.

When Greig appeared in Canada, and began his promotions, SATURDAY NIGHT made a thorough investigation and established definitely that here was a man to be avoided by investors. Further, on more than one occasion it published Greig's criminal record and constantly advised inquirers against the Canadian National Insurance Company stock. SATURDAY NIGHT continued to express these opinions, in the face of a number of threats from Greig of libel actions and even of the announcement that he had entered suit for \$25,000 damages. These actions, however, never materialized.

Our readers have been kept well-informed about Greig, and our articles have been the means of saving many investors from his clutches. We have received numerous letters of thanks from enquirers who asked our advice about his promotions before, instead of after, parting with their money to him. The wisdom of investigating before you invest is shown in the Greig case. Those who inquired first did not buy. Those who bought without any inquiry or bought first and inquired afterwards do not get back a nickel of their money.

True bills having been found by the Grand Jury in General Sessions Court at Toronto on May 9th against Greig and his two sons, Alfred J. W. Greig, and Alfred L. A. W. Greig on charges of conspiracy to defraud the public, theft, using the mails to defraud, etc., in connection with the sale of shares of the Canadian National Insurance Company, they were brought to trial and pleaded guilty on May 25th. The father was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary, and the sons to a term of from three to twelve months in jail. At the close of their prison terms, they will be deported. The father's sentence will run concurrently with the two years he received on May 23rd for having violated a bail bond of \$10,000 in February of this year, when he jumped his bail and left for Chicago where he was later re-arrested and brought back to Toronto.

The three Greigs in all faced twelve charges in connection with the affairs of the Canadian National Insurance Co., a company with a Quebec charter, the validity of which was brought into question by an action to have it annulled on the ground of misrepresentation at the time of its inception in 1925. SATURDAY NIGHT readers have been repeatedly warned against buying the stock of this concern.

The father was involved in nine of the twelve charges, covering the years 1925-28. All three were charged with stealing \$19,394.15 and another sum of \$7,691.03. The father was charged singly with unlawfully obtaining the sum of \$350 from A. Ernest McCulloch and of stealing \$350 from the Canadian National Insurance Co. A. L. B. W. Greig, one of the sons, was charged singly with obtaining by fraud \$70

from J. H. R. Luke in October, 1927. A separate charge against another son, A. L. A. W. Greig, involved him in this transaction for inducing Mr. Luke to sign a cheque for the amount.

In the conspiracy charge the three Greigs were charged with conspiring with Francis C. W. Greig, H. Williams, A. D. McLean and other persons unknown to defraud the public in affecting the market value of shares of the Canadian National Insurance Co.

By pleading guilty and throwing themselves on the mercy of the court, instead of holding out for a jury trial, the Greigs saved the Crown at least, \$2,500, it is understood. Had they held out for a jury trial, it would have been necessary to call 70 witnesses at a cost of about \$1,800 and also to re-summon the jury panel, which had been dismissed, involving an expenditure of \$600, while other incidental expenses would have brought the total cost to at least \$2,500. The prisoners showed no emotion on hearing their sentences.

A. J. Walker Greig had been ordered deported to Scotland on July 9, 1927, but had appealed and had been allowed six months in which to wind up his affairs. The reasons given for the deportation order were that he had served a term in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, for embezzlement, and had been guilty of misrepresentation on entering Canada. Greig had come before the Immigration Inspector at Toronto on February 1, 1928, for deportation and had been given a ten-day extension. His wife had signed a bond for \$600. On February 10 he applied for another extension for ten days, but was arrested by Provincial Police Inspector E. C. Gurnett



A. J. WALKER GREIG  
Sometimes called "Alfred, Earl of Dunblane," who pleaded guilty in the General Sessions Court at Toronto on May 25th to the charge of stealing \$27,435.18 in connection with the promotion of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec, and was sentenced to two years hard labor in Kingston Penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with that imposed on May 23rd on the charge of "skipping bail." On the expiration of his sentence Greig is to be deported to Scotland.

on a charge of false pretences. When he came up in the Toronto Police Court the same day, he was remanded for a week and his bail fixed at \$10,000.

At first he could not obtain bail, but later the father-in-law of one of Greig's sons put up a real estate bond for \$10,000, though warned by the magistrate at the time that he was taking great chances in doing so, as Greig had jumped his bail on a previous occasion. When the case was called again on February 17, it was found that Greig had skipped his bail once more, and the bail was ordered estreated, though Jacob W. Brumwell, who had provided the bail, when called as a witness in the bail bond case, admitted that he had not paid any of the \$10,000 into court.

Various known as Alfred Greig, A. J. W. Greig, Albert John Walker Greig, but most familiarly as A. J. Walker Greig, or, in quotation marks, as "Alfred, Earl of Dunblane," this promoter has had a long and unsavory record, and has been in jail a number of times. His activities were first brought to our attention in connection with the promotion of the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co., before the present administration took charge of its affairs. Toronto Casualty stock was sold at first by the Equitable Finance Corporation of Toronto, Charles Jenks, president, A. J. Walker Greig, vice-president, and their charge for selling the first block of stock was \$76,275, the rate of commission being 15 per cent. of the amount subscribed for. Before the company commenced operations in the insurance business, however, Greig was eliminated, and the present administration of well-known



E. C. GURNETT  
Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Ontario Provincial Police, whose work on the case against the Greigs in connection with the promotion of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec, was painstaking and thorough. With very little to go on at the outset, such a strong case was built up against these fraudulent promoters that they pleaded guilty when brought to trial. The investigation covered territory including the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

insurance and financial men took over the control and management.

When next he came into the limelight, he was promoting the Title Guaranty and Casualty Co. of America, with head office at Detroit, and was selling stock in this company in Canada as well as in the United States. Our readers were advised on numerous occasions to leave the stock severely alone. That was back in 1922, before the company was reorganized and placed in its present business and financial position. For larceny and embezzlement in connection with the sale of stock in that company, he was sentenced in November, 1922, to two and a half years imprisonment in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson and served time there, though it appears he was released on parole before his time was up. It was alleged that he had swindled investors in Michigan out of more than \$60,000, though the specific charge on which he was convicted was in connection with the sale of \$1,000 of stock in that company, of which no record appeared in the company's books.

When next he bobbed up again here he was promoting the Canadian National Insurance Co., with a Quebec charter, in connection with which he has been sent to the penitentiary.

The outcome of this case, resulting in the closing up of the promotion and bringing the fraudulent promoter to justice, furnishes another instance of the valuable work being performed by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Ontario Provincial Police in its crusade against fake promoters and fraudulent stock salesmen in the Province.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the increase in capitalization of the pool elevators, a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan wheat pool, from \$3,700,000 to \$6,200,000.

Explaining the big increase, officials of the company stated that the pool contract with the producers allowed for a deduction of 2 cents a bushel from the proceeds of any yearly crop, to acquire elevators.

The increase just announced is in reality the deduction from the 1927 crop for elevator purposes. The total of the 2 cent a bushel deduction is handed over, as a matter of bookkeeping, in stock which is transferred to the pool proper, allowing the pool to keep control of pool elevator stock.



ALFRED L. A. W. GREIG  
Son of A. J. Walker Greig, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud, using the mails to defraud, and theft of \$27,085.18 in connection with the promotion of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec, and was sentenced at Toronto on May 25th to three months definite and nine months indefinite at hard labor. At the end of his sentence he will be deported to Scotland.



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Did you ever realize that you have a direct financial interest in this man's life—that the law would agree you have an "insurable interest"? Why let this risk go uncovered? If he died you would surely lose. His other creditors would step in, and with everybody reaching for their money overnight, your account against him might be classed with the doubtful ones.

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feet. More recent drilling has been to 500 feet in depth and the results are officially stated to continue favorable.

The deposit has a width of 16 to 17 feet and the average mineral content is estimated at approximately \$14 to the ton. This is a grade of ore which may reasonably yield an important margin of profit per ton. As mining goes, Sherritt-Gordon appears to be among the more important of the new mines coming forward under development at this time. The management is well-known and efficient.

The Tonopah Mining Company of Philadelphia has nothing to do with Sherritt-Gordon. The company is controlled by Messrs. Thayer Lindsley, Halstead Lindsley and associates. C. D. Kaeding is engineer in charge, and with John Rogers chief geologist. The company has been financed to the extent of about \$3,000,000 and still holds around 1,300,000 shares in the treasury.

Two mining plants have been completely installed at the mine,—each capable of working to at least 1,000 feet. The two shafts are being put down about 7,000 feet apart. These shafts will give access to nearly two miles in length of the orebody.

#### A NEW RAILWAY COMPANY'S BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I suppose you know about the issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Quebec, Saguenay and Chibougamau Railway. Kindly advise if they would be a perfectly safe investment. I like the look of it because of the common stock given free.

—P. T. R., Toronto, Ont.

Of course you have to accept a certain amount of risk in buying the bonds of a new enterprise such as the Quebec, Saguenay and Chibougamau Railway Company, and the company itself tacitly admits the element of risk I refer to when it places the interest rate of the bond issue at 6 per cent. This is a substantially higher figure, of course, than can be obtained on a first mortgage bond issue of any well-established and successful railway company. Furthermore, you are offered a bonus of one share of \$100 par value common stock with each \$1,000 bond, constituting an additional speculative inducement.

However, while I would be doubtful about the wisdom of buying any part of a junior security issue at this time, I think you could purchase these first mortgage bonds with some confidence. The company has an excellent Board of Directors, who, together with their associates, have subscribed for the total issue of \$1,000,000 of non-cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock, which is to be available, if necessary, to cover payment of interest on these bonds.

The amount of the first mortgage bond issue to be outstanding is \$5,000,000, and the estimated gross earnings for the first year's operations are \$875,000, from which is deducted \$500,000 for operating costs and \$300,000 for interest requirements on this issue of bonds, leaving an estimated net revenue for the first year's operation of \$75,000. The balance is, of course, by no means a large one, but if it materializes there should not be much occasion for worry, as earnings in future years should presumably be larger.

Altogether, I think these bonds a reasonably attractive purchase for a business man, but I would not advise buying this security with the idea of the common stock having real value in the near future. Under the most favorable conditions, it will probably be years before the company's earnings are running at a figure sufficient to make this common stock of real interest to investors.

#### FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES PREFERRED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please let me know right away, if possible, if the 6 per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock of the Foreign Power Securities Corporation, Limited, is a good stock to buy. I understand it owns a lot of stock in a big French power company and would like to know what it is making in the way of profits. Can you tell me how long the company has been operating?

—G. J. S., Hamilton, Ont.

The company is a young one, having been incorporated only last year for the primary purpose of acquiring and holding securities of electric light and power companies operating in foreign countries. It holds a substantial interest in the securities of L'Energie Industrielle, an important French power corporation, in addition to which it now holds securities in a number of the subsidiaries and allied companies of L'Energie Industrielle.

The last annual report of the latter company showed a



HON. W. H. PRICE

Attorney-General of Ontario, who in addition to promulgating the new Provincial Frauds Prevention Act dealing with the sale of securities, recently drew to the attention of the Postmaster-General of Canada the danger to investors from the flood of "tipster sheets" coming into this country. As a result of representations by Hon. Mr. Price and by Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, several of these sheets have now been barred from the mails.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

### Big Names May Mean Little

Among the many tricks used by questionable promoters is that of selling securities on the reputation and standing of well known business men whose names appear as directors of the company in which the stock is being sold.

Suspicion and the inclination to investigate all features of the promotion are thus partly allayed—as intended by the promoter. Selling of stock is thus made more easy.

Usually it can be assumed that a Board of Directors composed of a representative group of business men is an assurance that the project is honestly conceived. This assumption is not always a safe one. Even when made with safety, it merely means that the public will get a "fair run for its money." If the company is successful, the stockholders will share in the profits. If unsuccessful, the stockholders will lose.

Then, too, misrepresentation in literature and by salesmen may change an honestly intended promotion into a fraud. An easy and sensible rule is to investigate before you invest.

substantial increase in earnings over the previous year, and available information indicates that it will show a further satisfactory gain this year. Speculative interest is lent by the participating feature, which provides that whenever the dividends paid on the common stock exceed \$6.00 per share, the preferred dividend shall be at the same rate up to a limit of \$7.00 per share. Another interesting feature is the common stock purchase warrants, given with the preferred stock.

The prospectus estimates that upon completion of the present financing, net earnings will be at the rate of more than \$500,000, per annum, or 1.6 times the dividend requirements of \$300,000 on this preferred stock. This is not, of course, an exceedingly large margin, but there are good prospects for substantial further growth by the corporation, through securities this company holds, and it is possible, therefore, that the ratio of earnings to dividend requirements will be stronger in due time. I consider the shares a reasonably attractive purchase.

### POTPOURRI

W. I. B., Ridgeway, Ont. There are good indications that quotations for the more important mining issues have reached attractive levels and that speculation would now be on a reasonable basis. The list you submit is about as good as any. You might add LAKE SHORE and MONTYRE-PORCUPINE. These included with those you mention, namely, SHERRITT-GORDON, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES, HUDSON BAY, TECK-HUGHES and NORANDA, would make seven issues over which to spread your commitment. While there are good prospects on each of these, yet there is always a possibility of results taking an unexpected trend on some one or another. With your commitment spread over such a group, however, your prospects of profit would be fairly bright.

L. B. D., Hamilton, Ont. The report of RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, for 1927 showed a sharp gain in earnings, net income amounting \$8,478,000 for the year, as compared with \$4,661,000 in 1926, and \$2,910,000 in 1925. Earnings per share were \$21.43 on the preferred, and \$6.15 on the common stock in 1927, as compared with \$11.78 and \$2.85 respectively in 1926, and with \$7.36 and 12c respectively in 1925. The company's current financial position at the end of 1927 was sound, with an excess of current assets over current liabilities amounting to \$22,469,000. Further improvements in earnings are shown in the first quarter in 1928, earnings per common share amounting to \$2.40 for the period, as against nil for the corresponding period of 1927. The earnings outlook for the remainder of the year appears to be good and the general prospects of the company appear to be quite bright at the present time. No dividends have yet been paid on the common stock, but it seems likely that action in this respect will not be long delayed.

C. M. W., Carrying Place, Ont. Very little work is being done in WEST SHINING TREE. Gold deposition in that area is very erratic and the outlook for profitable operations ever being established on known prospects is not very bright. BUCKINGHAM is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares. The company, in addition to its claims in West Shining Tree, also secured claims in Duprat, Montbray and Dussart townships in the Rouyn area of Quebec. All claims held are in the raw state and hopes for success are extremely remote. PORCUPINE KIRKLAND is of uncertain or questionable value. The company is excessively capitalized at 10,000,000 shares, while properties held are merely raw prospects. The odds against success appear to be heavy. SUDBURY LODGE has claims at the west end of Sudbury basin which appear to warrant exploration in an effort to learn whether they contain ore, or not. Exploration is progressing at present, and only time and work will provide information on which to estimate the future.

I. N. H., Winnipeg, Man. Neither I nor anyone else can forecast reliably what the stock market will or will not do. IMPERIAL OIL is, I think, an excellent stock for a long hold, as the company is continuing to make fine progress and current earnings are reliably reported to be running well ahead of those of a year ago. However, the position of the stock market is very uncertain and a decline is not impossible which might carry this stock down with it, regardless of the actual prospects of the company. On the other hand, if you are willing to hold this stock over a period of say two or three years and disregard any possible recessions in the meantime, I think you are altogether likely to get a very satisfactory profit.

J. A. H., Springfield, Ont. GRANADA is said to have around \$150,000 in working capital on hand, and with about 500,000 treasury shares still available. Work of sinking to deeper levels is to start this week. The property has interesting prospects, but, of course, is still in the prospect stage. STADACONA is not equipped with a mining plant and the shares are highly speculative. NICKEL RANGE SYNDICATE is also very highly speculative, and I would be inclined to be cautious.

R. C. P., Toronto, Ont. Work has been carried to 230 feet in depth on the MAJESTIC GOLD MINES property in the West River section of the Sudbury district. The shares are, of course, decidedly speculative at the present stage, but officials are optimistic as to the outcome and there is always a chance where work is being earnestly performed and where mineralization is at least encouraging, as in the present case. The company is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares, of which over 50 per cent. is still in the treasury.

D. H. G., Ottawa, Ont. MARILLAC MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., is a raw prospect. Claims are held in the northerly part of the township of Joanne in the Rouyn field. The syndicate has 5,000 share capital, being offered at \$10 each. It takes a lot of money to develop mines and by working on a shoestring the odds against success are staggering. The outlook for Marillac under the circumstances is not good.

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The buoyant stock market and the plenitude of money have brought in their wake many stock offerings that are based more upon hope and optimism than upon facts and records of past earnings.

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If you are doubtful as to the wisdom of purchasing securities that may be offered to you—consult us. We will endeavour to secure and to place all the available facts before you, and give you an unbiased opinion.

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 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
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 For Canada and Newfoundland  
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**The Casualty Company of Canada**  
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The agents representing this Company are pleased with our policy and proud of our record and the manner in which we settle claims.

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 BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England, Kingston, Jamaica.

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## The Business of Life Insurance

**THE COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA**  
 Head Office, Edmonton  
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 In real life insurance, the opportunity for a large and profitable business is a great opportunity for those who are prepared to study, persistently, determination, and activity and are determined to make it their life study and work. If you are one of the latter class, consult: Thomas Murphy, Manager, Saskatoon; J. A. Shier, Manager, Regina; M. E. Morrison, Manager, Calgary; or W. E. Smith, Agency Registrar, Head Office, Edmonton.

**ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN**  
 DENMARK  
 RE-INSURANCE COMPANY

**J. H. RIDDEL, Manager**  
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 TORONTO  
**REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,**  
 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST  
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## CONCERNING INSURANCE

any fire insurance Company which, after this date, appoints any agent within the boundaries of Detroit, Highland Park and Hamtramck, who is not a member or does not forthwith become a member of the Detroit Association of Insurance Agents and be it further Resolved that if any member does represent a Company, which does not comply with this resolution, such member shall, at the request of the Executive Committee, resign the agency of such Company. "Be it also Resolved that this resolution shall not affect the status of present agency connections, but refers to new appointments only."

**INSURANCE INQUIRIES**  
**The London Life Insurance Co. London, Canada**

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
 You were good enough to publish a letter sent you recently concerning the question of the treatment accorded our Industrial Policyholders, but in your comment on that letter you display a lack of appreciation of the actual situation.

An illustration of this is in the statement that the total net dividends paid to ordinary participating policyholders, from 1919 to 1924 amount to \$1,394,150.70. It is not stated whether the insured amount credited to such policyholders is the future dividend payments. By adding to the above sum the difference in the amount of the dividends at the end of the year indicated you would have found that the total amount to be paid to ordinary participating policyholders was \$1,394,150.70. This whole amount not one dollar was paid out of earnings from the Industrial Branch.

In addition to this it may be pointed out that the surplus which appears in the statement of the Ordinary Branch is just as well have been paid out to the Industrial Branch, in which event there would be no such transfer of funds as that upon which you lay such emphasis.

It seems useless to go into further particulars in order to eliminate your misstatements. Your own examination of the Surplus and Emergency Funds that have been built up during the period above mentioned will indicate quite clearly that the ordinary branch of this Company's business has not been developed at the expense of the Industrial Branch.

The net cost to policyholders in both the Ordinary and Industrial branches over a period of years, has been exactly the same and the fact that the Industrial Branch have voluntarily placed Industrial Policies on a full participating basis should seem to me remove any ground for criticism.

—ED. E. REID

General Manager

As Mr. Reid feels that my recent comment shows a lack of appreciation of the actual situation in regard to the transfer of surplus from the Industrial Branch to the ordinary branch of this company, I am glad to give him another opportunity to explain the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that he is now entirely satisfied that he has made it entirely clear to everybody and that no further clarification will be necessary. Seeing that the directors have placed the Industrial Policies on a full participating basis, it may be taken for granted that there will be no further transfer of surplus earned on the Industrial business to the ordinary branch for the benefit of the participating policyholders in that branch and accordingly no useful purpose would be served in keeping up the discussion. In my recent comment, in order to show that the amount of surplus transferred from the Industrial Branch to the ordinary branch during the period in question was a substantial sum, I compared it with the total net dividends paid to policyholders in the ordinary branch during the same time. Mr. Reid points out that the amount credited to participating policies should be included with the amount paid, making a total of \$3,184,922 paid and credited to policyholders in the ordinary branch, as compared with a total of \$1,394,150.70 transferred from the Industrial Branch for the benefit of participating policyholders in the ordinary branch. I have no objection to such a comparison. Mr. Reid suggests that the excess reserves in the ordinary branch might just as well have been built up in the Industrial Branch, in which event there would have been no such transfer of

surplus as referred to. If that had been done, there would certainly have been no room for criticism. But it is only a melancholy satisfaction which can be derived from the contemplation of what might have been. I was under the necessity of dealing with what had been done, not with what might have been done, and the facts were correctly stated according to the Government Blue Books.

\*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

What is the difference between a 20-pay life policy and a 20-pay life investment policy? I was looking at one of the latter issued by the Ontario Equitable and would be glad to get your explanation of it.

—T. H. Hamilton, Ont.

The 20-pay life investment policy of the Ontario Equitable is the regular 20-pay life policy with an element of endowment insurance added to the usual features which have made the 20-pay life policy so deservedly popular. The endowment element is contained in the provision that the amount for which the policy may be surrendered for cash at the end of twenty years equals the total amount paid during the twenty years in premiums. In other words, the policy guarantees to return at the end of twenty years, if the insured then desires to cash in his policy, the twenty annual premiums he has paid for his insurance, so that he gets his money back, the company carrying the insurance for the interest. That is the first cost to the insured for his twenty years' protection is the interest on the annual premiums paid to the company. If the insured is still in need of insurance protection at the end of the twenty years, and desires to continue his insurance rather than cash in the policy, he remains in force as a paying policy for the amount stated in the face of the policy, with no further premium payments. In the case of a 20-pay endowment the insured must prove his insurability at the end of the twenty years in order to obtain part of insurance. Disability and double indemnity may be added at the regular 20-pay life premium for the amount of the sum insured. The advantage of the 20-pay life investment policy is the increased amount of protection afforded for the same money as compared with the usual endowment policy. If the policy is continued as a 20-pay at the end of the twenty years, there is the payment to the insured in cash of a small sum stated in the policy. All values are guaranteed, so that the insured knows exactly what he is going to get for his money.

\*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

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—T. H. Hamilton, Ont.

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J., is a new company. It is not licensed to do business in Canada, and accordingly has no deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. I advise against doing business with an unlicensed company. A statement of its financial position is not available.

\*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me when unemployment insurance commenced in England, and the amount of weekly contribution required from the worker at the present for this benefit?

—H. H. Norman, Ont.

National Unemployment Insurance started in England in 1911, with those eligible for the benefit contributing two pence halfpenny per week, the employer contributing the same amount, and the government contributing one and two-thirds pence.

\*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

What is the cost of operation of the three American companies operating in Canada through the Canadian Hardware and Implement Manufacturers of Winnipeg? Are these contributions reciprocal? What liability does the employer assume?

—H. E. Chilton, Ont.

The three companies referred to are mutual fire insurance companies and not reciprocal. They operate on the principle of charging the regular tariff rates and returning at the end of the year to their policyholders or members what is not required for losses and expenses. The assessment liability of policyholders or members is one full annual premium. The three companies have been in business from twenty-five to twenty-nine years and the returns to their policyholders have so far been large and have materially reduced the cost of their insurance. They have been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since August, 1920, and maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here. They are safe to insure with for the class of business transacted.

## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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 TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES  
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P. J. PERRIN, Vice-President and General Manager  
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## THE General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada

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Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, all lines, Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall, Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

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Assurance Company Limited, of London, England  
 LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA  
 ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.

Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.  
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 Our offices are equipped with scientific tables and statistical machinery. Statistics, records, valuations and maintenance. Pension funds organized and valued.

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Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

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**Sun Insurance Office Limited**  
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 LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA  
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
 FIRE AND CASUALTY  
 EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

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ESTABLISHED 1797  
 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED  
 MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN  
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Capital Paid Up \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,875,039.57  
**ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS SICKNESS Insurance**  
 Service Unexcelled  
 Head Office Federal Building Toronto  
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## EAGLE STAR & DOMINIONS BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

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 J. H. RIDDEL, Manager Head Office for Canada E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager  
 DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax  
 E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

Insure in one of Canada's oldest and strongest Fire Insurance Companies Organized in 1882.

## The Acadia Fire Insurance Co. of Halifax, N.S.

Liability under all Acadia Policies, guaranteed by the Phoenix Assurance Co. Limited, of London, England.  
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**TEXTILE INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.**  
**Dominion Textile Co. Limited**  
Notice of Dividend  
A dividend of One and Three Quarters per share (\$1.75) on the Registered Share of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1928, payable July 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record June 30th.  
By order of the Board  
JAS. H. WEBB  
Secretary Treasurer  
Montreal, May 31st, 1928

**TEXTILE INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.**  
**Dominion Textile Co. Limited**  
Notice of Dividend  
A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents (\$1.25) on the Registered Share of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1928, payable July 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record June 30th.  
By order of the Board  
JAS. H. WEBB  
Secretary Treasurer  
Montreal, May 31st, 1928

## A. B. Taylor & Co. LIMITED

### INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Head Office—Federal Building, Toronto.

BRANCHES OFFICE  
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Orders executed on all Exchanges

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

## T. M. Bell Company LIMITED

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## KIPPEN & COMPANY INCORPORATED

### Investment Bankers

4 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL

YOUR ENQUIRIES GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

# Our Weakening Trade Defences

(Continued from page 17)

and accessory to this is the system of credits by which sellers try to judge customers. Although changes have been always part of the business world, there are periods when changes are so concentrated that they have the effect of revolutions in the political world. We are passing through such a period now.

One result of the evolution in business is the stimulation of research. Discoveries in pure science are being utilized to a greater degree in commerce and governments are co-operating in research work, seeking to find and use new materials to the best advantage. In addition to scientific and industrial research, business research, or the investigation of methods to improve quality, to reduce costs, and to eliminate waste, is being earnestly conducted. This is necessary because the margin is so small in many lines under mass production that errors in financing, administration or manufacturing would soon substitute loss for profit, and dissipate the resources of the strongest.

For several years, Canada has had what is known as favourable trade balances, although this term is sometimes misleading, as it does not take into account many factors, such as interest sent out of the country to the holders of debts abroad, and the sums which are carried into the country by tourists. In our case, the latter form an important item in the true national balance. The following are the exports and imports for the past five years:

| 12 Months | Total         | Total         |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Exports   | Imports       |               |
| 1924      | 483,356,487   | 1,054,763,297 |
| 1925      | 596,532,537   | 1,081,361,643 |
| 1926      | 627,324,732   | 1,324,700,137 |
| 1927      | 1,039,492,505 | 1,267,573,142 |
| 1928      | 1,104,519,493 | 1,250,456,297 |

The percentage of Canadian exports to other countries is: To Great Britain, 33.4; to other British countries, 8.1; to the United States, 35; and to other foreign countries, 19.5. The percentage of imports into Canada from other countries is: From Great Britain, 14.8; from other British countries, 5.7; from the United States, 44.9; and from other foreign countries, 12.6.

Canada is now exporting to about one hundred and thirty different countries and about half these exports are manufactured goods. This is a creditable record for a country with an industrial system little more than a half a century old and a noteworthy tribute to the quality of Canadian products to the enterprise of Canadian exporters, and also, we are glad to say, to the constant and valuable co-operation given by the Department of Trade and Commerce, through its Commercial Intelligence Service and Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Too much valuable material is still going out of the country in the form of unmanufactured goods. It would be our constant endeavour and also a matter of public policy to increase the percentage of manufactured goods in exports in order to secure the greatest possible amount of employment and profit for Canada through the fabrication of these materials in Canada.

It is not so satisfactory to recapitulate the imports, particularly those of a mass or kind produced in Canada. It is generally accepted that an industrial system can only be maintained by safeguarding measures which will prevent cost system being overwhelmed by unfair competition from other countries. In consideration of this, history shows an example of countries developing manufacturing systems which with self-sufficiency. Unfortunately, during the past few years many protective measures in Canada have been relaxed or withdrawn. Britain has been permitted to sell its goods in Canada at lower prices than the tariff rates. Most obvious is the reduction of tariff rates and the tariff rates and the Canadian rates have suffered several downward revisions since the war. Some reductions were large, some were small, but the general trend has been the tendency to lower levels.

It is significant to note that these reductions of protection to industries have been followed by increased importations of products similar to those produced by the affected industries. Protection may be restored by trade agreements with other countries and this has been done in several cases. For example, the agreements with France, Belgium and Spain. These agreements lowered the Canadian duties on manufactured goods coming into Canada. Favorable changes in trade agreements have been put into effect with the result that Canadian tariff schedules have been automatically reduced.

While protection has been more or less continuously reduced in various ways, it is strange to observe that

the public sentiment in favour of the general principles of protection has been steadily growing. Free traders have practically disappeared. Nearly everyone agrees that it is desirable to maintain and develop industry, and that, for this purpose, the

policies and safeguards used by other countries are necessary, but the nibbling at the national industrial defences goes on.

The present industrial system of Canada was built up by the aid of (Continued on page 25)



R. J. HUTCHINGS  
Who becomes Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association after a year of service to the organization as Second Vice-President. Mr. Hutchings is Vice-President of the Great West Supply Co., Ltd. and is a past president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada and of the Calgary Board of Trade.

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THE power of Canada's rushing waters is applied in so many ways that it is difficult to conceive of any industrial and social life in Canada without it.

From the rock drill to the curling iron, from the tram car to the electric toaster, from the silk mill to the electric range, there are endless gradations of power needed, and the flexibility of this service is perhaps its most valuable feature.

The home without electricity today is the home of fifty years ago. The wires in the house mean the ability to use the latest inventions for time-saving and efficient methods of keeping house, and also those more aesthetic and refining influences, which are represented by the electric piano, the electric phonograph and beautifully shaded lamps. All of these combine to make the homes of today what they are—attractive, convenient, charming.

The Northern Electric Company, in manufacturing wires, cables, and other paraphernalia, which help make possible the application of the electric current, feels happy at being able to contribute to Canada's social progress.

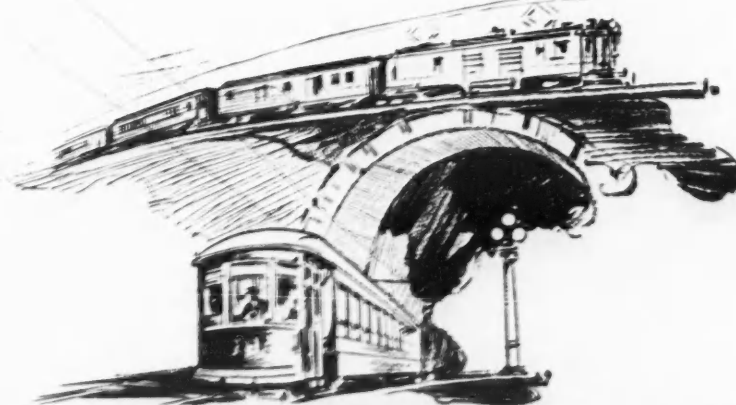
## Northern Electric COMPANY LIMITED

Equipment for Transmitting Sound and Power



### Information

There is in Canada a mine mileage of 2,374,043, and nearly three-quarters of a million miles of wire have been manufactured since underground cables.





Statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed by us, are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.



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can be made free from worry in regard to business which might otherwise be neglected, by appointing this Company to act as your Agent during your absence. We will be pleased to be commissioned to collect your rentals, or other moneys, make payments of taxes, etc., submitting statement of all transactions.

Correspondence and enquiries invited.

**DIRECTORS:**  
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1st Vice-President  
George H. Smith  
2nd Vice-President  
& General Manager  
Col. A. E. Gooderham  
F. Gordon Oiler  
William Mulock, K.C.  
William Stone  
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A. B. Campbell, W.S.  
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**CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.**  
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars  
HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO  
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## CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 177

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent. (3%) for the three months ending June 30th, 1928 (being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum), has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1928. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
G. A. MORROW  
Managing Director

Toronto, June 1st, 1928

## F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

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## Are Oil Stocks Turning the Corner?

OIL SECURITIES have not followed the prolonged upward swing of the general markets. As a result, good oil securities at present price levels seem to afford a most attractive investment.

We specialize in the securities of the leading oil companies and would be pleased to furnish the latest reliable report on any company in which you are interested, or, if desired, make specific recommendations.

F. J. FAIRHALL

Member Montreal Curb Market

414 St. James St., Montreal

Telephone: MAin 3197

## "Free Lots": It Still Works

(Continued from page 17)

States post office inspector at Omaha, deciding after conference with the office of the United States district attorney that he had enough information to warrant a raid, seized the company's office records and obtained a complete picture of its transactions.

According to the testimony brought out in the Cowl case, the company operated principally by giving out cards at movies and by holding drawings at county fairs. "Lucky" persons were notified that they had won a building lot valued at \$250, and that they would receive title upon payment of \$59, represented as fees for abstract and deed and other necessary expenses involved in transferring title.

The intended victim was then shown that his lot was located in a low place in the tract, and was about 25 by 100 feet in area. He was at the same time shown other lots, 50 by 120 feet, represented to be of the value of \$300 to \$750, and was told that upon the payment of the \$59 actual expenses a credit of \$250 would be allowed him on the purchase price of one of the larger lots. With this bait lots were sold at a price as high as \$659. The expert testimony brought in the trial showed the actual value of the lots to run from not more than \$25 up to a maximum of \$150.

The indictment specifically charges that the defendants, "when so devising said scheme to defraud... well knew they were and would be false, fraudulent and fictitious pretenses and representations in this, that the persons designated to receive the free lot were not chosen by chance, the fact that most, if not all, of those signing cards were notified as the one selected, that \$59 was more than the actual cost of abstracts, deeds and other incidental expenses in connection with the transfer of title in the lot to the intended victim... that the lots shown to the victims as being donated to them upon the payment of \$59 actual cost were not worth the sum of \$250, nor were the larger lots of the value of \$300 to \$750."

The corporation represented the tract they were disposing of as an established community, with paved roads running through the property, street lights, electricity, telephone lines, city water mains and sewers, and as within a few blocks of an exclusive residential section of Omaha.

The trial sustained the indictment charge that "Lacoma Heights" was not an established community, that there were no paved roads, sewers, street lights, electricity, or telephone lines on the property, that water mains were laid but to one block, and that it was some three or four miles to the exclusive neighborhood in question.

Cowl was convicted on eleven counts of the indictment brought. Weinstein on ten counts. The same persons operated under the name of the Inter State Building Corporation in Sioux City and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in Moline, Illinois, Knoxville, Tennessee, and in New Orleans. The record showed that about \$192,000.00 had been collected from the sale of lots in the Lacoma Heights property near Omaha, with considerably less than half the lots in the tract deeded, but with many contracts outstanding.

The unscrupulous methods employed by many development organizations using the free lot scheme to dispose of their property have been condemned by the National Association of Real Estate Boards in a resolution passed by its board of directors at the Association's last annual meeting, and the Association feels that the Omaha conviction is one that should have a very wholesome effect in curbing the outbreak of such operations.

The real estate commissions of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California have definitely adopted the policy of revoking the license of any real estate broker or salesman who engaged in a free lot scheme. In the sixteen states which

have kept records of such cases, 10,147 complaints have been received by license commissions from persons defrauded by free lot operators. In the twelve states which have a record of monies \$3,261,910.32 has been refunded to victims of such operators. During the year 1927 alone 2,334 complaints were made against such lot operators before the various license commissions and a total of \$329,930.69 was refunded through the action of the commissions.

The Chicago Better Business Bureau has recently estimated that fifteen million dollars a year is lost to victims of free lot operators in the Chicago area alone.

## Capital Increase

Shawinigan Power Plans Program of Expansion

THAT the greatest program of expansion lies ahead of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company can be gathered from the fact that shareholders are being asked to approve an increased authorized capital stock of the company from 1,600,000 common shares of no par value to 2,600,000 shares, with the additional 1,000,000 shares thus created to be issued from time to time as is deemed necessary by the directors.

The notice to shareholders follows: "Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company will be held at the head office of the company, Room 611, Power Building, 82 Craig Street West, Montreal, Canada, on Tuesday, June 26, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (daylight-saving time) for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, of approving By-law No. 35 of the company as passed by the directors at a meeting duly called, and held on May 22, 1928, increasing the authorized capital stock of the company from 1,600,000 common shares without nominal or par value to 2,600,000 common shares without nominal or par value, by the creation of 1,000,000 additional common shares without nominal or par value, which may be issued and allotted for such consideration as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the directors."

## Conduits Common Split Five for One

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of a split of five for one in the no par value common shares of Conduits, Ltd. This company has outstanding \$250,000 in 7 per cent. preferred stock and 12,000 shares of no par value common, which it is proposed to increase to 60,000 shares of no par value and give each shareholder five new shares for each one presently held. An offering of the preferred stock of Conduits, Ltd., was made in August last year at \$100, with a bonus of one-half share of common. The common stock has enjoyed a rise of over 15 points on the Toronto board lately.

The unscrupulous methods employed by many development organizations using the free lot scheme to dispose of their property have been condemned by the National Association of Real Estate Boards in a resolution passed by its board of directors at the Association's last annual meeting, and the Association feels that the Omaha conviction is one that should have a very wholesome effect in curbing the outbreak of such operations.

The real estate commissions of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California have definitely adopted the policy of revoking the license of any real estate broker or salesman who engaged in a free lot scheme. In the sixteen states which



E. T. DAVIS

Assistant General Manager of the Standard Paving Limited, who has been elected a director of the company. Mr. Davis is Chairman of the Asphalt Association of Canada, and Vice-President of the Road Builders' Association of Ontario. He has been with Standard Paving since the company originated more than eighteen years ago.

Dominion and Provincial  
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility  
and  
Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street  
Established 1901  
E. R. WOOD, President  
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars  
Head Office: 26 King Street East  
TORONTO 2

## Make Use of Our Statistical Department

Many investors purchase the shares of mining companies without having full regard as to what is back of their investments. Full knowledge of your investments is essential to profitable operation in the market. We believe our Statistical Department can be of great value to you when you desire information regarding present or contemplated holdings.

An unbiased analysis, based on information gained by years of North Country experience, and supplemented by a day-to-day touch over our private wires, from our own men on the ground, places this department in a splendid position to be of help to you.

We freely invite you to correspond with us, and extend to you all the facilities of this department.

## Arthur E. Moysey & Co.

FOUNDED 1904 LIMITED  
Toronto, 242 Bay Street, Elgin 5171.  
Montreal, 118 St. James St., Main 7311.  
Direct Private Wires to our Nineteen Offices.

## D. S. Paterson & Co.

LIMITED  
BROKERS

Canadian Mining Stock Specialists

Our Statistical Department will be glad to furnish information on any listed or unlisted mining stocks.

Home Office

21 Richmond Street, Toronto  
(Next door to the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange)

Branch 442 YONGE STREET TORONTO  
Branch 2896 DUNDAS ST. WEST TORONTO  
BRANCHES: NIAGARA FALLS, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, WINNIPEG

## WOLVERTON & COMPANY, Ltd.

(Members Vancouver Stock Exchange for Eighteen Years)

AUTHORITIES ON B.C. MINING ISSUES—MARKET LETTERS FREE.

Established 1905. Paid Up Capital.....\$61,304  
Incorporated 1907. Surplus and Reserve.....\$5,131  
Bankers: Royal Bank of Canada.  
Cables: Wolverton, Vancouver. Net Resources, Cash or Equivalent, \$117,435

THIRD FLOOR, VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

553 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia

(Also at Panama, Central America).

## For safety in Exercise wear a PAL



You men who sit in swivel chairs five days a week... And then play golf or tennis on Saturday... Can you afford to take bodily-chances which a trained athlete will not take?

At all colleges, no boy dares to step into the "gym," even for a light "workout," without the protection of an athletic supporter... In exercise of any kind, indoor or outdoor, wear a PAL and play safe... Wear a PAL... and safeguard delicate cords and membranes from serious injury... PAL is the safest and most comfortable of all supporters—so recognized by leading coaches, trainers and physicians... It is light, cool, porous, Washable. Flexible. And gives firm support under the stress and strain of any game. At all drug stores... one dollar and a quarter.

A PRODUCT OF  
**Bauer & Black**

TORONTO — ONTARIO

Also makers of the famous O-P-C  
The suspensory for daily wear

## Is your booklet on his desk?

That attractive booklet which creates an interest that won't be sidetracked, and which stimulates action by the men who make the larger decisions in business—is it yours or your competitor's?

The power of printed salesmanship is immeasurably great.

Your printer can help you. Use him.



**HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED**  
MONTREAL, CANADA



## Our Weakening Trade Defences

(Continued from page 25)

the engineering plans, the regulations for control, the cost of construction, the method of financing, the development of power, the sale of power, and other related matters must have the most thorough analysis and consideration in order that the problem may be dealt with satisfactorily, and also in order that the plan ultimately approved will have such manifest advantages that it will create no opposition and will carry the judgment of the people from coast to coast.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the relations between employers and employees in Canada continue to be good and are as good as in any other country in the world. In Canada both employer and employee have a common interest in the well-

fare of individual plants and industries. Each recognizes the necessary function of the other. They realize that industry cannot operate successfully without friendly co-operation. Canadian employees are industrious and skilful and, consequently, earn good wages; therefore they can provide for their families, secure the benefits of education, and, in many cases, accumulate enough capital to buy shares in the companies for which they work.

We appreciate the reduction in taxation made by the Dominion Government and also by some provincial and municipal governments, but the burden of taxation is still very heavy on industry and further reductions are desirable in order to encourage the investment of capital in production. Too much Canadian money is locked up in Government bonds and other gilt edged securities. The country will be in a better position when foreign investors buy such securities, and when the released Canadian funds are invested in productive enterprises, especially those developing our natural resources. Surely, if foreigners are justified in taking the risk and the rewards, Canadians would be well advised to do the same.

Nothing is more prostrating to business than too much regulation

by Dominion, provincial and municipal governments or by boards and commissions. Governments have their own functions to perform and, while unusual conditions may require interference with business occasionally, it should be kept to a minimum. Experience has surely indicated that most kinds of business can be carried on more effectively and economically by private enterprise than under government management.

This is especially so under present conditions when extraordinary changes occur in such short spaces of time that instant action is required, and individuals can make the necessary decisions without the formal procedure and discussion which must preface governmental action. What is needed is the encouragement of the creative spirit which, freed from hampering regulations, can produce results.

Much remains to be done, new areas, as large as some European countries, are ready for settlement. Vast mining areas await development. Great stores of raw material area available for manufacture. For all this the pioneers, the adventurers, the men who take risks, who will back their own judgment, are needed for Canada's future just as they were needed in Canada's past. Instead of hampering and restricting such men, it is desirable to encourage them; for, while they sometimes make fortunes for themselves, at the same time they multiply the opportunities for employment and increase the wealth of the communities in which they live.

Members of this Association have co-operated with representatives of agriculture, mining, fishing, finance, wholesale and retail trade, and others, in problems of common or national interest, and they are ready to do so in the future when occasion arises. We believe that co-operation and a friendly spirit will help solve any national question that emerges, and we are always ready to do our share.

Canada is one of the most favoured countries in the world in the moral and physical qualities of her people, in climate, in geographical location, in opportunities for individuals, in security of life and property, and natural wealth. Canadians have a great heritage and they should hold it fast and develop it in trust not only for themselves but for future generations.

### South Changes

Increased Reserves for South Eastern Power and Light

THE South Eastern Power and Light Co., as shown by its annual statement for 1927, had a consolidated gross operating revenue of \$41,669,252, as compared with \$37,359,569 in 1926, an increase of \$4,309,683. The operating expenses were \$20,599,281, compared with \$19,597,969 in 1926, an increase of \$1,001,312. The amount available for interest on bonds and

equity securities of all subsidiary and holding companies amounted to \$21,069,971, which was an increase of \$3,308,371 over 1926.

Dividends were inaugurated during the year on the common stock of the company at the rate of 25c a share quarterly. The current assets amounted to \$26,178,563 and the current liabilities to \$8,220,302.

The progress of the company is very interesting in view of the fact that the traditional South appears to be

changing to one of industry and commerce. The rapid developments which have occurred there since 1920 have worked out very much in the interests of the South Eastern Power and Light Company. Its gross earnings in 1916 were only \$1,460,432, and they are now nearly thirty times as great. Its operating companies now serve a total of 586 communities with electric energy, of which 467 are served directly. It has 334,574 customers, served either directly or indirectly.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Limited

of ABERDEEN AND LONDON Established 1836

### FIRE — CASUALTY

Head Office for Canada Northern Building, St. John St. Montreal.

A. Hurry, Manager. Assets exceed \$110,000,000.

**NOT**  
for a few months  
**FOR 12 YEARS**  
Not on a few journals  
**ON 23,000 JOURNALS**  
Not on a single Railroad  
**ON 35 RAILROADS**  
on this continent  
and  
on the railroads  
of  
**21 COUNTRIES**  
**ABROAD**



**SKF Bearings pass the acid test on railroad car journals.**

To judge the value of anti-friction journal bearings, railroads must know how long they will last. Service under actual working conditions alone will give the true answer. For 12 years now SKF Journal Bearings have been in successful operation on rail cars, standard passenger coaches, auxiliary locomotives and similar equipment on 35 railroads on this continent. And on the railroads of 21 countries abroad. Many SKF Journal Bearings as standard passenger car equipment have already made three-quarters of a million miles. In Canada, the United States and throughout the world, more than 7,000 railroad trucks are running on SKF Journal Bearings. In every industry SKF Ball and Roller Bearings are helping to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

## SKF ROLLERBALL and BEARINGS

CANADIAN COMPANY, Toronto

Montreal, Vancouver, Winnipeg

## A. L. HUDSON & Co.

MEMBERS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE  
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE  
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STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE  
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE (Ass'te)  
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OFFICES AT:—  
TORONTO, ONT.  
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DIRECT PRIVATE  
WIRE CONNECTIONS  
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STOCKS BONDS MINING SECURITIES  
GRAIN COTTON PROVISIONS

*Pellatt & Pellatt*  
Limited

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGINALD PELLATT  
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DIRECT WIRES TO ALL IMPORTANT CENTRES.

244 BAY ST. - TORONTO - Telephones ADel. 9031-6

## ROBERTS, CAMERON & Co.

LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Announce that

MR. E. McLEOD DUNCAN

A partner in this firm has  
been elected a member of the

MONTREAL CURB MARKET

Head Office  
Atlas Building  
Toronto

Montreal Branch  
Board of Trade Building  
Montreal

## Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend for the half-year ending June 30th, 1928, at the rate of 5% per annum will be paid on July 1st, 1928, to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1928.

By Order of the Board,

Dated at Winnipeg,  
June 2, 1928.

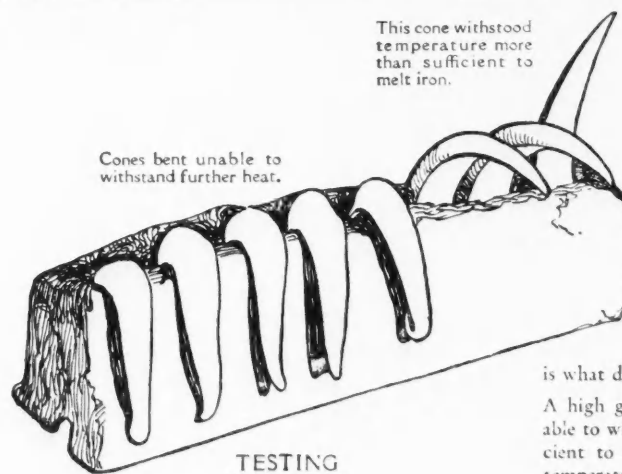
B. C. PARKER,  
Secretary.

E. J. TOWNSEND, Managing Director.

LOMBARD BOND & SHARE  
Corporation Limited  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



FIRE CLAY IN AN ALL YEAR-ROUND NORTHERN ONTARIO INDUSTRY



TESTING  
FIRE CLAY

In answer to the many inquiries received by the directors of the Northern Ontario China Clay Corporation, this is the first of a series of advertisements in which the company's chemical engineers will explain for the benefit of the public, the nature, uses and marketability of the company's various by-products. In this advertisement they discuss fire clay.

The above illustration shows the method used in testing fire clay. Cones of different specimens of clay are subjected to intense heat. The better the clay, the more heat it stands. Its heat resistance is indicated by the ability of the cone to stand up vertically. When the heat becomes more than the clay is capable of withstanding, the cone of clay bends or melts as is shown in the illustration.

## HUGE DEPOSIT OF FIRE CLAY CAPS CHINA CLAY DEPOSIT

THE deposit of the Northern Ontario China Clay Corporation. In addition to its main products, China Clay and Silica Sand, is capped by a deposit of high-grade fire clay, from two to eighteen feet in depth.

Fire Clay is used for furnace linings, porcelain insulators, high tension electric transmission lines and similar purposes where a highly heat-resisting substance is necessary. The refractory or heat resisting quality is what determines the usefulness and marketability of fire clay.

A high grade fire clay brick must be able to withstand heat more than sufficient to melt iron. Iron melts at a temperature of approximately 2768 degrees Fahrenheit. In tests made by the late Professor Keele of the Ontario Department of Mines, samples of Northern Ontario Corporation's fire clay stood heat of 3254 to 3290 degrees Fahrenheit, (see 29th Report Ontario Bureau of Mines, Part II.)

Professor Keele describes this clay as "the most refractory (heat resisting) fire clay yet found in Canada."

This clay has been tested against the best Canadian, British and American

clays and easily holds its own. The value of such a deposit can be visualized when it is remembered that at no point in Canada can fire brick be purchased at less than \$60 per thousand.

Preparations are now being made to erect a fire-brick plant in conjunction with the china clay operation at Kaolin, Northern Ontario, which is connected with Kapuskasing by a privately owned railway. It is estimated that this plant can be completed within six months from the time construction starts. This plant will be of ample capacity to take care of both domestic and foreign demand.

A public offering is now being made of 100,000 Common Shares of a par value of \$10 a share, carrying a bonus of 2 shares with each 5 shares purchased, 200,000 shares to remain in treasury.

\$10 A SHARE

NORTHERN ONTARIO  
CHINA CLAY CORPORATION

L I M I T E D  
Northern Ontario Building, Toronto, ELgin 7790

A Complete Story of this Important Deposit is told in an Interesting Booklet which will be Forwarded on Request • It Contains Engineer's Report • Prospects of the Industry • Investors' Data



## FINANCIAL CONTACTS

The Bank of Montreal, with over 600 Branches in Canada and world-wide banking connections, offers valuable service in foreign exchange and foreign trade. It finances exports and imports. It issues commercial credits. It remits money to foreign countries by mail or cable. It buys and sells bills of exchange. It sells travellers' cheques and travellers' letters of credit.

For world-wide financial services,  
when needed, use the

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Established 1817  
Total Assets in excess of \$830,000,000

VANCOUVER  
has a million horsepower

back of its  
strategic  
location  
as a world  
port



BRITISH Columbia Power Corporation Limited supplies power, gas and rapid transit services to Vancouver and Victoria. The Company serves twenty-six communities embracing a total population of 375,000.

We recommend and offer  
BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION  
LIMITED

Class "A" shares  
Price \$60.00 per share  
With a bonus of one Class "B" share  
with each four Class "A" Shares.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON REQUEST

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY  
LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2  
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton  
London, Ont. Winnipeg Saskatoon  
Victoria Vancouver



## Harley, Milner &amp; Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

Announce

the appointment of

MR. DAVID VAN PRAAGH

as Manager of the

ST. CATHARINES  
OFFICE

72 St. Paul Street West

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Private wire connections to principal financial centres

350 Bay Street

TORONTO

LONDON

HAMILTON

WINDSOR

D12

T. C. E. WATT E. H. WATT F. G. VENABLES  
**WATT & WATT**  
MEMBERS:  
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE  
MONTREAL CURB MARKET  
NEW YORK CURB (ASSOCIATE)  
Private wire connections to all important  
financial centres.  
6 JORDAN STREET - ADEL 3222 - TORONTO

## Canadian Woollens' Plans

Company Plans Consolidation with Forbes & Co.—Unsatisfactory Conditions and Dividend Difficulty Causes Action

ANNOUNCEMENT of a proposed reorganization of Canadian Woollens, Ltd., is contained in a letter being sent to shareholders of the company over the signature of A. O. Dawson, president. Present unsatisfactory conditions with no immediate prospect of improvement have created the need for such a plan. A new company is to be formed to be known as the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Ltd., and will include, by a consolidation, the business of Forbes and Company, Hespeler, Ont., whose entire issued shares will be acquired by the new organization.

The letter in part follows: "Your directors being much concerned at the inability of the company to pay preferred shareholders anything on account of the dividends that have been accumulating on their shares for several years, and without there appearing to be an early prospect of any such payment being made, they have been seeking ways and means of improving the situation."

"Your directors are now pleased to inform you that they have concluded negotiations for the consolidation of your company with R. Forbes Company, Ltd., of Hespeler, Ontario, such consolidation to be upon the basis mentioned herein and to be offered by the incorporation of

a new company under the name of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Ltd.

"The plans for the consolidation mentioned above include the forming of a new company under the name of Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Ltd., or some other name to be decided upon by the incorporators, which will acquire all the issued shares of R. Forbes Co., Ltd., and the entire property and assets of your company. The new company will also own the issued shares of Milton Spinners, Ltd., the Otonabee Mills, Ltd., and Orillia Worsteds Co., Ltd.

The capital structure of the new company to be formed will be as follows:

Authorized to be presently issued: 6 per cent. first mortgage 20-year sinking fund gold bonds, \$5,000,000, \$2,250,000; 40,000 6 per cent. redeemable preferred shares of par value of \$100 each, 4,000,000, 1,500,000; common shares without nominal or par value, 200,000 shares, 60,000 shares.

"Preferred shareholders of the new company will have voting rights share for share with common shareholders. In case of winding up preferred shares shall have a preference as to capital, plus accrued dividends, but without right to further participate in surplus assets."

## The Weston-Paterson Merger

Shareholders of Both Companies Pleased at Outcome—Successful Refinancing of Weston Co. Recalled—New Directors

IT HAS been announced that George Weston, Limited, biscuit manufacturers, of Toronto, are taking over the William Paterson Biscuit and Confectionery Company of Brantford, Ontario.

It is understood that the directors and shareholders of both companies have every reason to be pleased at the outcome. Both companies have been making very rapid progress during the last year, and more especially during the opening months of the present year. It is claimed that the combined companies' sales will exceed \$3,000,000 for 1928.

George Weston, Limited, show an increase in profits of over \$34,000 for the first four months of the present year against the same period of last year, and it is anticipated that, with the savings which can be effected on selling costs, earnings should run as high as \$6 per share on the 25,000 shares of outstanding common stock of the company.

The two companies, while under one control, will be handled as heretofore independently. The President, John S. Dowling; the Vice-President, C. L. Messecar, together with all the directors of the William Paterson Company, will continue in their pre-

sent capacities, with the addition of Garfield Weston, President and Managing Director of George Weston, Limited, and R. A. Daly, to the board. Frederick St. Lawrence, present General Manager of the William Paterson Company, will join the board of George Weston, Limited, and become General Manager of the two companies.

The William Paterson Company of Brantford is one of Canada's oldest established biscuit and confectionery companies, the late William Paterson having commenced business over sixty years ago.

It is considered that it is particularly gratifying to Canadians in general that this is a purely Canadian amalgamation, being one step of two independent Canadian companies to get together. The future of this company should be one of exceptional interest to all holders of the common stock of George Weston, Limited.

It will be remembered that George Weston, Limited, was refinanced some three months ago, and had a good reception at the hands of the public. The common stock since then has advanced from the issue price of \$30 per share to a high of \$65, and preferred stock continually selling above par value.

## Danger in "Puts and Calls"

Profits Often Go to Brokers Only When Legitimate Method of Speculation is Abused by the Unscrupulous—The System and Some of Its Evils

TRADING in "puts" and "calls" is a legitimate medium of speculation for those who like to take a chance. Unfortunately, this method of speculation is often urged by questionable dealers whose activities are not above criticism. This is especially true when unusual activity and spectacular advances in stocks on the leading exchanges cause widespread publicity and interest in stock trading. This interest, combined with the inherent human desire to get rich in a quick and easy way, puts many persons in a receptive mood for the luring promises of profits set forth in the literature of the promoters.

"Puts" and "calls" are technical devices which have long been used in stock and commodity markets and are either a form of insurance against too great loss in speculation or a form for speculating legitimate in themselves.

A "call" is an option to buy, and a "put" is an option to sell. If the customer believes a stock will advance, he buys a "call," whereby the broker agrees to deliver on order, within a specified time, the number of shares at the price set in the option; this price is ordinarily several points in advance of, or "away" from, the stock market price at the time the option is bought. Naturally, if the stock market price rises above the option price within the specified time, the customer, by exercising the option, should be assured a profit which amounts to the difference be-

tween the actual and option prices. If the stock does not reach the price noted in the option within the specified time, the purchaser merely loses the cost of his option.

A "put" is an option to sell and operates similarly, in that it obligates the broker to buy from the purchaser at the price specified in the option, regardless of how far below that price the actual market for the stock may fall. Naturally, a "put" purchaser believes that the market will fall below the figure specified in his option. Any profit accruing to him would be the difference between the market price and the price at which the broker has agreed to buy from the option holder.

After describing "puts" and "calls" as set forth in the preceding paragraphs, a National Better Business Bureau article points out that the catch for the uninformed investor when dealing with questionable promoters usually lies in the fact that the "points away" are placed so far beyond or below the prices the stock might reach that the option purchaser has no chance to profit. It is wise that even in security transactions involving comparatively small individual amounts, the public should deal only with brokers known to be reliable. The \$25 or \$50 taken from each victim, in the aggregate, creates a serious economical loss to the community and furnishes an easy living for the so-called brokers.



## Character

WHEN buying bonds for investment two factors should be taken into consideration—

FIRST—Property values, revenue producing powers and other tangible elements of security;

SECOND—The character and experience of the investment house which sponsors the issue.

Experienced investors everywhere recognize that the second factor is just as important as the first.

## The National City Company

Limited  
Head Office — St. James and St. Peter Streets — Montreal.  
10 King Street East 204 Blackburn Building 71 St. Peter Street  
TORONTO OTTAWA QUEBEC

Advisory Board  
SIR CHARLES B. GORDON, G.B.E. SIR JOHN AIRD W. A. BLACK, ESQ.  
A. J. BROWN, ESQ., K.C. HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. WILMOT L. MATTHEWS, ESQ.  
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EDWIN L. PEASE, ESQ. W. N. TILLEY, ESQ., K.C. HON. J. M. WILSON

## CANADA PERMANENT BONDS

Have stood the greatest of all tests—the test of TIME.

For more than half a century they have been a favorite investment of many prudent and experienced investors.

In addition to being an unquestionable security, the Bonds offer special advantages. For example, they are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to suit the needs of each individual.

At present the rate obtainable on amounts invested in these Bonds is

**4 3/4%**

per annum, payable half-yearly. Considering the yield basis on which other high-grade securities are selling and keeping in mind the decided trend towards lower rates, this is a very attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation. They offer a splendid opportunity for the employment of idle funds.

## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

14-18 TORONTO STREET, - - - TORONTO 2.  
INVESTMENTS EXCEED \$63,000,000.00.

## INSTALMENT PAPER such as AUTOMOBILE, PIANO, &amp;c., PURCHASED.

MANUFACTURERS FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED  
MONTREAL  
TORONTO:—FEDERAL BUILDING

Invest your money in a successful enterprise. Send for illustrated circular describing the Common Shares of

## THE CELTIC KNITTING CO.

LIMITED

Montreal, P.Q.

1. This is the first time that shares of this company have become available to the general public; previously they had been closely held by the family and a small number of associates that controlled the business.
2. The former owners have accepted common stock instead of cash for their interest in the business. This is of the greatest significance as it reflects their absolute confidence in the future of the company. Thus the business must continue to be successful if they are to continue to receive dividends on their holdings.
3. Notwithstanding the fact the plant has been operating night and day, it has been unable to handle all the business offered from all over Canada.
4. The additional capital provided by the recent financing will enable the company to double the output with only a slight increase in general overhead expenses. The ratio of net profits in the future therefore should be even greater than in the past.
5. The management remains unchanged.
6. Considering the stability of the business and the wide and ever-increasing demand for its products, the prospects for substantial dividends on the common stock are decidedly attractive.
7. The company has no bonds or preferred stock outstanding; owners of common stock thus share in the company's earning power to the fullest extent.

A limited number of common shares are available at the attractive price of

**\$15 per Share**

**H. B. ROBINSON & CO., LIMITED**

INVESTMENT BANKERS

210 St. James Street, Montreal

TELEPHONES: MAIN 8542-3-4

Without obligation, send me circular on The Celtic Knitting Mills, Limited.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....





# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 9, 1928

### The Duchess of Atholl, M.P.

By F. ST. BLASE STANLEY, F.R.G.S.

IN THE Duchess of Atholl, New York found a new type of woman to study; a type which they could not understand.

During her recent visit to the city she amazed all by her shyness and her avoidance of any ceremony and display.

They were a little disappointed in her, expecting to find a combination of Lady Astor, and Lady Oxford and Asquith. Instead, they discovered a person with considerable charm of manner who asked innumerable questions, but had nothing to say.

One well known New York feminist declared the Duchess to be stupid, but had she perhaps studied her a little more carefully she would have found that the Duchess possessed a brain as keen as any man. That with all her apparent shyness, she is a born organizer, and is

contributing as much to the common welfare as any other member of her sex.

The Duchess of Atholl is not a feminist; neither inside the House of Commons, nor out of it, has she ever advocated any greater privileges for women than they already have. She is certainly womanly, and brings a woman's mind to bear on all the problems that a woman should be interested in.

Nursing has been her especial study.—It was in 1902 that she first came to the fore in this direction, by organizing a Nurses' Association in Perthshire; 1909 saw her as President of the County Red Cross Association, and during the war Blair Castle was turned into a hospital with the Duchess in charge.

Although never an ardent supporter of women's suffrage, the Duchess of Atholl has been associated with the

Unionist Party for twenty years, having been elected President of the Perthshire Women's Association.

In politics as in private life, all her thoughts are centered on welfare work, and Mr. Baldwin could not have made a better choice when he made the Duchess the first British Cabinet Minister, by promoting her to be Secretary of the Board of Education.

Education for the Duchess of Atholl is a passion. Exceedingly well-educated herself, she is an Honorary Scholar and an Associate of the Royal College of Music. Her one desire is to see that everyone else obtains equal opportunities, consequently, wherever she goes, she studies Educational methods. She came to Canada and in her unobtrusive way, she noted our methods, made no comments, and returned to England with a D. C. L. conferred upon her by McGill University.

This winter, she and the Duke have been in Bermuda. Their holiday, however, had to be cut short in order that the Duchess might visit some of the educational institutions in New York.

It was during those visits that an amusing thing occurred which illustrates her shyness of character. Knowing the limited time at her disposal, Mayor Walker very kindly suggested that during her stay instructions be given to the police to let the Duchess's car through the traffic. The Duchess was horrified, she could not possibly think of it, she declared. The idea of putting anyone to any inconvenience would be quite out of the question, and so she visited her schools like any ordinary visitor, often unaccompanied.

To get her impressions of New York was quite impossible. One thing which she did admit to me, was that she was very impressed with the methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents. One whole day she sat in a children's court studying, and making notes; she returned to her hotel enthusiastic with everything she had seen.

Of woman's future in politics the Duchess expressed no opinions; she thinks that it is a good thing for them to be Members of the House, but regards the raising of families as of more importance.

"There is plenty of time for a political career when the children are grown up," she says.

Outside of Parliament the Duchess of Atholl's interests are many and varied. She is, of course, Scotch; the wife of one of the richest men in Scotland, and the daughter of Sir James Ramsay, the scion of a long line of Scottish baronets. Quite naturally therefore, most of her interests are in the Highlands. Innumerable Scottish societies and organizations claim her attention. During the War Lord Kitchener asked her to make a collection of the Hose Tops of the Highland clans and regiments; which she did to the satisfaction of that irascible Saxon.

A collection of Scottish poems is another achievement of hers, and, later, a military history of Perthshire.

For relaxation from her many activities, the Duchess finds solace in music and tennis, but she says she loves best of all to be amongst her "own people", at Blair Atholl, where her husband keeps his own private army of clansmen, the only private citizen to be allowed to do so.

### Hardy Woman

THERE are many examples of hardy twentieth century womanhood.

Lady Bailey, now on her way to the Cape in her own self-piloted aeroplane, is one of them. Another is Mrs. Miller, who has recently flown to Australia. Almost as many women as men have been lost in attempting to fly the Atlantic.

Then there is Miss Gleitze trying to swim the Straits of Gibraltar in difficulties never before faced by a woman, and hardly even by a man.

Many women have swam the Channel—a feat never dreamed of before modern times.

The hardships involved in a Channel swim are typical of the trials which modern woman is giving herself. Tests of endurance are for her little or no less exacting than those undergone by men.

There are few walks of life hitherto reserved for the strongest men into which women have not ventured. Miss Violet Drummond is an example. She works in the engine room of one of the big liners, and is a qualified engineer, having taken her marine engineering exams.

How is it that modern women can do such things, which have been regarded until now as far beyond their capacity?

The fact is that a woman has in fact all the powers of a man. She has the same tissues and muscles. Only she is on a smaller scale, and is more lightly made.

For many sports she is more fitted simply by reason of her greater lightness of make-up than a man. Also in the use of her brain she is more light and flexible, and is consequently fitted to be man's master in many occupations.

Why, then, has she never attained supremacy? Until quite recently she has been couped up. Now that sport has become her province she has come to lead an active life and so to prepare herself for such tests of endurance.

### Is Spring in Heaven?

My dear, my dear, the earth is grown so fair,  
And you not here!  
The land is gay and quick with spring—  
Is Spring in Heaven, my dear?

Do larches shake their tassels in the wind,  
Is the birch purple now,  
Has the wild cherry set her fragile flowers  
Like snow along the bough?

Do cuckoos call through Heaven's high woods,  
Bidding the leaves unfurl,  
Do angel children watch with wondering eyes  
The bracken fronds uncurl?

My dear, my dear,  
The earth is grown so fair,  
And you not here!

—Joan Campbell.



THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL  
Conservative Member in the English House of Commons for one of the Divisions of Perth and Kinross.

### Lady Emily Walker, the Daughter of the Marquis of Hertford, and Her Fur Farm in British Columbia

By Mary Mackwell

AWAY out in British Columbia on Vancouver Island and within an hour's run of the city of Victoria, at East Sooke, just off the main highway, you will see (through a tangle of trees) a large house wearing an air of English aloofness. The very large acreage is known as Ragley, the residence of the Lady Emily Walker, wife of a (retired) Anglican clergyman, and daughter of the Marquis of Hertford. You will find the family name (Seymour) in the peerage of England, for the title belongs to the family since 1793.

Lady Emily came to Canada in August, 1912. Ragley, hidden in Douglas firs and towering pines, its large acreage a wild parkland, appeals to the artistic eye, for it is in one of the loveliest spots on that Isle o' Dreams—where the British Flag was raised over the first Crown Colony in America. But Ragley has its activities, for here you will find its fair owner garbed in a smock each morning and looking after her fur-farm with as keen an eye to business as any Canadian wife and mother born of the soil!

Lady Emily doesn't farm by proxy: No indeed! she is up at dawn and out amongst her Blue foxes, her French Silver Chinchillas, her Black Siberian and her White New Zealand foxes, with the native bunnies over-running the place. One startled aristocrat we saw staring at the scribe (snapping him in climbing action) is but one of an increasing family hedged in at Ragley.

Lady Emily is engaged in activities of various kinds. I first met the lady at an afternoon tea in pretty Metehosin; next time I saw her she was putting on a play (which she had written) in one of the little Public Halls with a mimic stage and local talent. The "orchestra" in attendance had been coached by her ladyship, for she is a musician of standing indeed.

When I asked Lady Emily what I might say her "occupation" in Canada was, her quick answer came: "My principal 'outside' interest is the Farmers' Institute, which I started in 1923, of which I have been the Secretary ever since. Our work at present is raising funds to build a Community Hall which is badly needed in the district."

Though far from her loved English homeland, Lady Emily betrays no lingering longings for the things she left behind her when she came to this practical land. Not that she isn't intensely "English", for she is; but the striking feature about this woman, born and brought up in royal circles, is that she has thrown her lot in with the toilers of a land of toil. Her sons are taking an active part in the work of building up this outpost of Empire, for Ragley's fair mistress in smock and sun-bonnet is a thorough going business woman, keen, alert, and as simple and sweet in manner as a child.

What may not be hoped for a land where you find England's best and bravest womanhood standing shoulder to shoulder with those born of the soil? That is what keeps British tradition alive, the oneness of a people who, no matter where they be, are true to Country and to King.

### British Engineers

MANY are the Englishmen who—like Lord Dalziel of Wolmer, who has just died—have improved beyond recognition the amenities of other parts of the world.

Lord Dalziel, who instituted the famous Blue Train to the Riviera, rendered inestimable service to winter travellers to the Mediterranean. His invention of wagon-lits expresses made travelling in France more comfortable than anywhere else in the world.

Besides being the pioneer of railways, England has sent her engineers to the remotest corners of the earth, and developed the railway systems of both the new and the old countries.

Practically the whole of the communications—both road and rail—of South America have been the result of English enterprise. And in France also, British engineers have been called in to make her railways. Nearly the whole of what is now the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat in the north was actually laid by British engineers and set running by British capital. It is easy to tell which railways were laid by the English, for they carried abroad the

habit of running a train to the right of the exit platform, while the French have done the opposite.

The future will look back to a long series of English engineers who erected the most marvellous structures ever put up by men. Not only were such things as the Forth Bridge and the Severn and Mersey tunnels in Great Britain the pioneers of their kind, but even to-day British engineers are doing their awe-inspiring feats in the farthest quarters of the Empire.

The irrigation works at Assuan on the Nile and north of Karachi on the Indus, are marvels of power and ingenuity. And the naval base at Singapore which has been begun, though for less peaceful objects, bids fair to surpass anything of its kind ever erected before.

But the English have also done engineering work on the Continent. The far-famed Simplon Tunnel through which pass the majority of visitors to Italy from the north was bored by an English firm under the direction of the late Sir Francis Fox.

Many of the perilous tracks in the Swiss mountains blasted out of the rock of the precipitous mountain-side were made by English engineers.

It was the same Sir Francis Fox who was responsible for the Canadian electricity works which harness the vast power of the Niagara Falls. And it was his father, Sir Charles Fox, who was engineer for the vast glass exhibition of 1850 in Hyde Park, then considered the most wonderful achievement of the human race. It was told of him that while the authorities were debating whether a certain row of very fine beech trees in the park which interfered with his plans should be cut down, he gave orders to fell them, confronted the debaters with the accomplished fact, and challenged them to grow new ones!

Scholars at Eton College dress according to their height. Under five feet four inches in height they wear the famous Eton jacket; when they pass that mark they don morning coats.



RAGLEY, EAST SOOKE, FROM THE HIGHWAY  
Residence of Lady Emily.



LADY EMILY WALKER  
Daughter of the Marquis of Hertford.



RAGLEY, EAST SOOKE, FROM THE WOOD  
Lady Emily Walker's Place in the West.





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## The Onlooker in LONDON

### A Revival of Pageantry

VISITORS to Westminster Abbey shortly after noon one day recently saw the King and his Knights Grand Cross march in gorgeous procession back to the Chapter House, where they had robed an hour and a half before His Majesty, in the dim, grey Henry VII's Chapel, had installed the new Knights of the Order of the Bath, including four Admirals of the Fleet and Field Marshal Lord Allenby. Over 2,000 people watched the first part of the rare spectacle in a

### The Queen in the East End

THE Queen nodded and smiled when she noticed one humble bit of decoration displayed on her way to Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End. A diminutive Union Jack was held on the frame of a shabby, paintless window, and a trail of paper flowers hung down upon the dingy house front. There were handsome banners at the hospital itself, but that little display had a quality of its own. The street stall-holders, too, had done honour to the occasion by putting



PRINCE OF WALES OPENS ROYAL BERWICK BRIDGE  
Picture shows the Prince of Wales talking to David Allen, who saw Queen Victoria open the Royal Border Bridge.

setting of gold and blue and scarlet that goes back to Norman times. No other or more Royal event could be witnessed, and there was all that pomp and pageantry that London loves with accompanying peals of the famous bells of the Abbey and the music of military bands. People of all degrees filled the Abbey, but when the knights trooped into the Henry VII Chapel for the private part of the ceremony the Queen was the only other person privileged to be present. It is fifteen years since the King intimated his desire to restore the ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the Order of the Bath. After the wonderful oath of chivalry had been administered to the new knights the King made his offering of gold and silver at the altar, an office in which he was followed by his fellow knights. The ancient ceremony was then over. Those who were privileged to witness it could only have feelings of delight that his Majesty had revived it.

### The King With His Troops

THE King and Queen will attend several events of a military character, notably the trooping of the colour ceremony on the Horse Guards Parade and the Royal Tournament at Olympia. Arrangements for the Tournament are being made on an unprecedented scale. Peers and M.P.'s are already balloting for seats for the trooping of the colour, and applications from overseas visitors can attest a record. The King and Queen leave London for Aldershot on Tuesday next. It is the wish of the King to spend a week with his troops according to his custom. During his stay he will visit the various units of the Aldershot Command, and there will be at least one ceremonial parade. The work of the cavalry, infantry, Air Force, "mechanised" artillery, and other branches of the service will come under survey. On Sunday the King and Queen will visit the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, staying at the Royal Pavilion during their visit. If it is his Majesty's intention to give the Prince of Wales a step in rank—both naval and military—next month upon the occasion of his birthday, nobody could urge that it is premature, especially in view of the fact that the Prince has seen more active service than any bearer of the title for well over a century and a half. The Prince, who is entering his 35th year, is a Captain in the Navy and a Colonel in the Army. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, became a full Colonel on his 17th birthday, a General on coming of age, and a Field Marshal before reaching the Prince of Wales's present age. King George, as Prince of Wales, was a Rear-Admiral and Major-General, and probably it will be to those ranks that the Prince will be promoted.

flags on their stalls. The hospital that Queen Mary visited in order to open a new wing, is in the heart of the East End. Chaucer's "Stratford-atte-Bow" and last year it had 160,055 outpatient attendances, and 27,923 accident cases. The Duke of Gloucester is its president, and it was he who received the Queen and who later expressed the gratitude of the hospital authorities to her Majesty. The Queen looked regally handsome in a long coat of silver tissue with a pattern of faint blue, pink and green running through it. Her toque was of silver tissue. After the Bishop of Chelmsford had dedicated the new building, the Queen received purses from children, and her Majesty's gravity gave way to kindly smiles as she bent down to the small donors. After the Queen had made a tour of the new wing, which includes a solarium for sunlight treatment, a big ward for children, an enlarged X-ray department, and new administrative offices, she had tea in the Queen's room in the nurses' hostel. This is a charming room, to which the Queen herself presented chintz curtains and chair covers. Tulips were the feature of the indoor decoration—red tulips in the wards, pink tulips on the table by which the Queen sat, and yellow tulips on the wide, tiled mantel-shelves.

### Recent Picture Sales

SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN, head of the great firm of art dealers, has obtained possession of "The Madonna," Raphael's greatest masterpiece. The price, £175,000, is a record, being £18,000 higher than was paid to the Duke of Westminster for Gainsborough's "Blue Boy." Sir Joseph conducted the negotiations from America, and made the purchase against many other offers which had been submitted to the owner, Lady Desborough, by American, British, and German dealers. The picture is at Taplow Court, Lady Desborough's house in the Thomas Valley. Whether it will remain in England depends on the offers which the Duveen brothers receive, but most probably it will go to America. The picture is known as the large Cowper Madonna. Formerly it belonged to the late Earl and Countess



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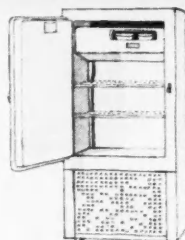
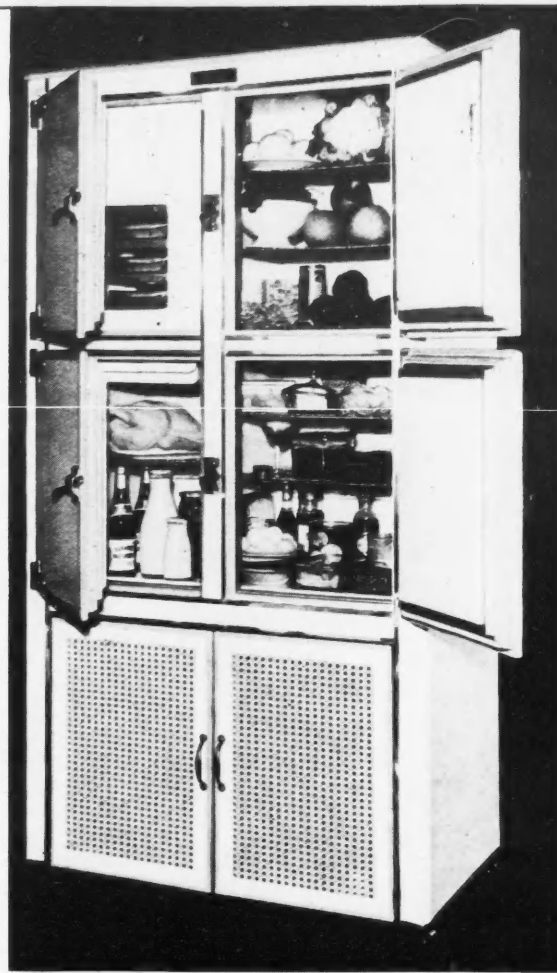
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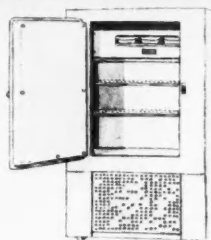
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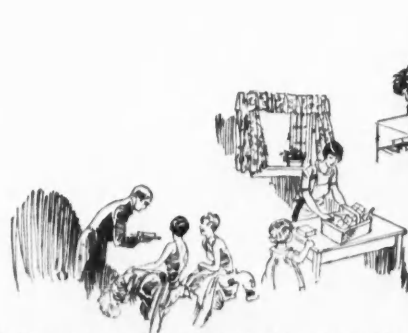


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# EVERYBODY'S CHOCOLATES



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CANADA'S CANDY



Cowper, uncle and aunt of Lady Dea borough. There has been no outcry in the Press against the picture leaving this country such as attended the sale of the "Blue Boy," partly because it is not so well known (it is 16 years since it was last exhibited) and also because people feel the sum paid is beyond reason, having regard to the financial state of this country. As illustrating the difference in value of modern paintings it may be said that the most expensive picture in the Royal Academy exhibition this year is "The Black Cap, or the Passing of his

in any form of any civilization of that anniversary I shall run away and hide somewhere." Lord Lincolnshire always speaks plainly, with a downrightness that is a joy because of its sincerity. He has been in the doctor's hands for a couple of months, laid aside with a sharp attack of influenza, but he is getting fit again, and hopes soon to resume his manifold activities. At 25 he has still the true, upright figure that once belonged to the dashing "Charlie Carrington," leader of the intimates of King Edward when Prince of Wales. Many honours have

possessed a serious anxiety considerable for many people, of all walks in life, but in words which never appealed in vain for his active sympathy and support.

#### Song

Give a man a horse he can ride,  
Give a man a boat he can sail;  
And his rank and wealth, his  
strength and health,  
On sea nor shore shall fail.  
Give a man a pipe he can smoke,  
Give a man a book he can read;  
And his home is bright with calm  
delight,  
Though the room be poor indeed.  
Give a man a girl he can love,  
As I, O my love, love thee;  
And his heart is great with the pulse  
of Fate,  
At home, on land, on sea.

—James Thomson.

School is no longer a place of penance or torment, but a place of joy, freedom and health.

—Bishop of Peterborough.



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Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cleave Kenwood, of Edmonton, and granddaughter of Janey Canuck.

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MISS KATHARINE BARWICK WELLS  
The marriage of Miss Katharine Barwick Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Wells of Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, to Mr. Robert Edmund Anglin, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Anglin, of Toronto, will take place on Tuesday, the twelfth of June, at St. Basil's Church, Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Lordship," for which Sir William Orpen is asking £2,100. Five of the mystic pictures painted by the late Mr. Charles Sims have been sold to private buyers at £300 each. The one that has not found a purchaser is the most cryptic of the series, bearing the title, "I Am the Abyss and I Am the Light."

\*

#### Hussars as Tank Cavalry

IT HAS been suggested that there is something incongruous in retaining the name "Hussars" for a regiment that will be equipped with tanks and armoured cars. The answer is that the British Army is full of such incongruities, due to the retention of traditional names when weapons have altered. The Grenadiers and the Fusiliers are cases in point. But actually the Hussars, when they become "tank cavalry," as the official designation has it, will, as regards their part in action, return a step towards their origin. The mechanical regiment in a cavalry brigade is intended to supply a strong striking force for reconnaissance and outpost fighting. The original Hussars were light, irregular, skirmishing cavalry, composed of skilled riders armed with pistols and carbines, as well as the ordinary sabre. Their name is derived from a Hungarian word, *húszár*, literally "freebooter," and cognate with "corsair," and they came into military history as the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. They were introduced into the French Army in the seventeenth century, in succession to Hungarian horsemen subsidized by France before the reign of Louis XIII. Extreme mobility and plentiful use of fire-arms distinguished the Hussars of the Napoleonic period from other cavalry, and a very similar distinction may be drawn between mechanical Hussars and the other regiments of a cavalry brigade. At this year's Territorial trainings the War Office will fully mechanize army field brigades and medium brigades, and at least one battery in each brigade of divisional field artillery. All gunner headquarters in London have been supplied with at least one six-wheel lorry for training drivers. Horses will be required for battery staffs at the coming camps, and also for use in the riding schools. It is difficult, therefore, to arrive at the cost of mechanical as against horse Territorial artillery, but official opinion is that the former will prove cheaper.

\*

#### A Breezy Veteran

LORD LINCOLNSHIRE, who is 85 years of age, and is looking forward to a golden wedding anniversary next month, has been spiking the guns of friends who may be planning to bombard him and Lady Lincolnshire with souvenirs of the happy event. In his characteristic hearty manner he says he "hopes to goodness" the tenants won't do anything about it. "I have got everything I want. All I care for is their good wishes. If there

come his way, but that of which he is most proud is the office (hereditary) which entitles him to sign himself "Lincolnshire G.C.," the letters meaning "Lord Great Chamberlain." He has been telling again his wonderful achievements as a landowner—how he inherited an estate encumbered with a debt of £300,000, paid off every half-penny, and accumulated sufficient capital to ensure an income for his successor equal to that which he had when he succeeded to the title. Sometimes when Lord Lincolnshire tells that story he gaily adds: "And thank God while I have been doing that my children have never had to go without a pair of boots, and Lady Carrington (invariably he refers to his wife by her former title) has been able to have a new Sunday bonnet whenever she wanted one!"



MRS. EGERTON BOUGHTON-LEIGH  
Formerly Miss Helen Bendelari, whose marriage took place in London, England, last autumn. She is the second daughter of two former Torontonians, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bendelari.

#### Death of Spencer Wood's Chatelaine

WIDESPREAD sympathy is felt with Hon. Narcisse Perreault, Lieutenant Governor, of Quebec, over the death of his only daughter, Mrs. Frank McKenna, which occurred in Quebec city on the 31st May. She had only returned to Quebec from a trip abroad a few days prior to her demise.

Quebec's Lieutenant Governor was a widower when in 1924 he acceded to the position, which he has since held with so much distinction, and with such general acceptance, and on Mrs. McKenna, herself a widow, devolved the duties of hostess at Spencer Wood, his official residence. By common consent, she proved an ideal chatelaine, and, under her auspices, Spencer Wood became known far and wide as a centre of lavish, yet dignified, hospitality. It was on the occasion of the debut of her only daughter, Miss Yvette McKenna, that the Lieutenant-Governor recently gave the magnificent historical ball, at which over a thousand guests were present, and the arrangements for which, down to their last detail, were supervised by Mrs. McKenna herself. But she was a good deal more than an exceptionally gracious and graceful hostess. She

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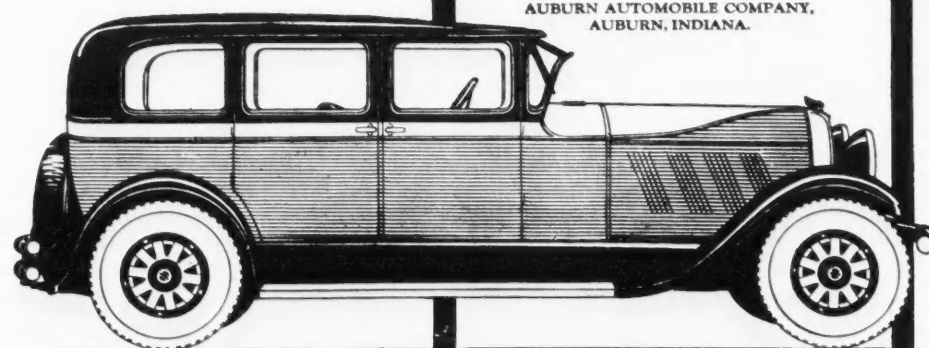
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Makers of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

STANFIELD'S *Novasilk* LINGERIE



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Maidens who were courted by the gallant dandies of a century and a half ago used Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap to enhance their comeliness. Discriminating women of today the world over still rely on Yardley's refining perfume—delight, too, in its lavish perfume—the lovely fragrance of Lavender which lingers on the softened skin.

50¢ per box or 3 large cakes at all best druggists and department stores throughout Canada.

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Daily use of the Soap, assisted by the Ointment when required, keeps the skin fresh and clear and the hair healthy and glossy. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also the smooth, cooling, fragrant Cuticura Shaving Stick 25¢.



Sample Soap Free by Mail. Address Canadian Distributors, Laidlaw Brothers, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. or 154-162 Madison Square, New York.

## THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie

I WAS thinking of Brownings' lovely lines as we drove along the shores of Lake Simcoe —  
"Such a started bank of moss on that May morn;  
Blue ran the flash across—violets were born."

It was Victoria Day—the anniversary dear to our childhood—and the Lady with the Blue Car arrived early in the morning, bound for the north and a day of freedom. It was a glorious day, cool and clear, with just enough clouds to make the blue deeper. Also, the car was a new one—

plant and the circulation working freely.

And we can't be bothered with dull exercises, besides we haven't time! But we could go and play ball with the children at times in the garden. Or use a skipping rope—when no one is looking. The too-lean as well as the too-fat condition can be eradicated in time by such simple processes.

Too-lean arms (and this is nearly always the trouble with really lovely ones) can be helped to a nice plumpness by a little massage, preferably after the bath. Warm olive oil is



A SMART GOWN OF FOULARD FROM PARIS FOR SUMMER DAYS.

very special kind, which seemed to swim over the ground like a swallow. That sounds like the prelude to a motor mishap, but the Blue Car sped on its way with safety and swiftness. Such a panorama of green fields and blue hills stretched on either side, with a little grey ribbon of a road winding along between the woods. It was country air that we breathed, with North York county at its fairest to refresh the sight. It was, indeed, "Such a time as goes before the leaf. When all the wood stands in a mist of green."

There are many things told us by the different colours, but green—green sings. There was such melody poured forth from the darkness of the pines to the tender green of the birches as made a Verdant Symphony.

We arrived, at last, at the little green house with the cedar hedge and Lake Simcoe smiling at the very door. Such a blue lake it is—sapphire, while the Muskoka lakes are topaz. Then we went to the Farm-house for a delectable dinner, and we forgot all about quiet and all the forbidden fruit we could find. In the afternoon the Blue Car, all untired, carried us up the road to the beautiful old church where the tall pines guard the historic sub-bald tombs. Then we were away to gather huge bouquets of violets; and afterwards, back to the little green house. Of course, we had sunburn and freckles for reward—but the day was worth it.

UNLESS you are the tenth woman, or hate answering inquisitive questions, you will have to confess that beautiful arms are not the strongest bit of your armoury of attraction! A beauty expert declares that nine women out of ten have faulty arms.

Are your arms too plump to conform to the strict rules of beauty? It is because you don't use them enough. "Really!" ejaculates the woman who is working all day and dancing part of the night. "Not use them enough!" You must be thinking of society favourites or invalids!

But it is a fact all the same. Hard though we women may work through every working day, unless we are doing something which calls for the constant exercise of the arm muscles we do not use them enough to keep them

the best medium for massage. Just a little of the oil in a cup, which can stand for a few moments in a basin of hot water, and then a gentle rotary movement all up the arms, gradually—from wrists to shoulders. The oil can be removed with small swabs of cotton wool after it has remained on the skin for ten minutes.

One sin we busy women nearly always commit is the omission to dry our arms thoroughly after the bath. This makes the rough and reddened patches which often appear above the elbows. A good rough towel and a little strenuous exercise—and that sin is pardoned!

We can be generous with our face-cream, too, and give a little of it to our arms. They will be vastly improved by an occasional feed of good cream, which softens and whitens the skin.

But it is exercise that is the chief factor. And for those with hearts that are not strong enough for skipping there is a substitute. Pretend to hang pictures occasionally (again, when nobody is looking), or pick up imaginary scraps of paper from the carpet, or even sweep that carpet. Some house-maids have arms which society women might well envy.

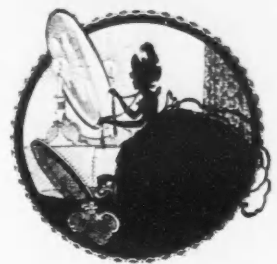
To reduce flesh under the arm a good exercise is to stand with the feet a little apart, the body being equally balanced, and swing each arm in turn with a circular movement. Reducing lotions are also helpful.

A RED light is the unusual feature of the manure given by a leading Mayfair beauty specialist in England.

After the usual preliminaries of filing, the cuticle cream is rubbed in. Then for ten minutes the hands are held under the rays of a glowing red lamp.

"This 'sunlight treatment' for the nails has the effect of driving the cuticle cream into the skin," the specialist said. "The tissues are soothed and softened by the electric rays and the cream absorbed much more quickly and thoroughly than before."

The red light is used, too, for beautifying and whitening the hands, apart altogether from manure. It is surprising how few women realise that the hands betray age as openly as the wrinkled face, which often receives exclusive attention.



## Ashes of Roses Bourjois

*The Beauty Powder Supreme!*

Sophisticated New York and beauty-worshipping Paris, have approved the new "nature tones" created by Bourjois, in Ashes of Roses Face Powder.

Lightly dabbed on, this wondrous powder gives the softest glow to the skin imaginable—a loveliness that has no suggestion of make-up. Just try Ashes of Roses and marvel at the lovely transformation. Its fragrance is a delight to the senses.

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CREAMS LIP-STICKS

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Bourjois has created a ravishing new fragrance, exquisite beyond belief.

MON PARFUM  
POWDERS, CREAMS, ROUGES, LIPSTICKS  
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"Remember that when a whitening cream is applied to the hands at night the result will be more successful if white cotton gloves are worn during the night because these help the circulation to keep glowing."

"When applying liquid powder to the neck and shoulders, and to the hands and arms, care must be taken that the liquid is applied so that no hard lines of division are apparent. The liquid must merge into the powder used beneath the chin and go in an unbroken line to the shoulders and down the arms."

"For the fingers one lamp is sufficient, but as many as eight are used when a similar treatment is applied to the face. Cleansing cream is applied, and the red light turned on for ten to twenty minutes to soothe the skin. This soothing red light is the treatment given for lines and wrinkles, but in the case of greasy or blemished skins a blue one, which stimulates the action of the pores and drives out any poisons."

"The red lamps are in constant use, and are applied in hundreds of cases every week."

*Correspondence*

Elsie G. Of course sunburn is a nuisance; but if we are going to enjoy this glorious summertime, we must expect to accumulate a few freckles and a coat of tan. However, unless we are positively reckless, there is no sense in becoming dependent over the freckles or the sunburn. A good lotion containing milk of almonds will soon banish the sunburn—and there are freckle remedies also. Most of us, however, do not object to a light powdering of freckles—especially when they make a trail across the nose. When they are dark brown and come by the score, they are entirely another matter. However, if you will only act promptly, you will find that the freckles will flee away.

M. S. Too bad about the falling hair; but you have ever so many sisters in misfortune. I am sending you a prescription which has been of benefit to many others and which, I hope, will do you good. However, I make no promise for falling hair is very obstinate and sometimes will persist in falling, in spite of the best of tonics. Of course the flu can work your crown of glory all manner of harm. In fact, the flu is most unkind to both the hair and complexion.

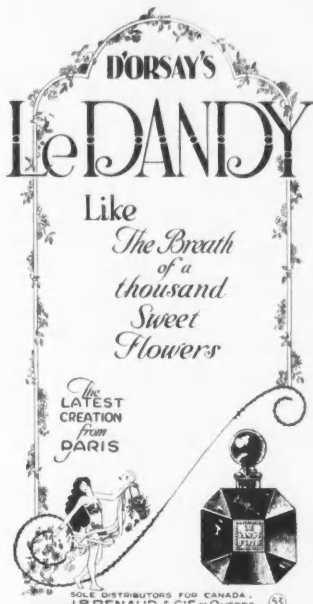
## Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.





**The Old French Court**  
Amid France's splendor was born France's fame for beauty. Gouraud's Oriental Cream contributed to this renown thru its use by famous Court Beauties.  
**GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM**  
Made in White, Flesh, Peach  
Send for Trial Size  
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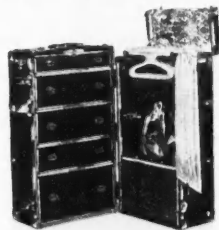
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Anywhere your wedding trip may take you, clothes must be kept fresh, unsoiled, unwrinkled.

At the journey's end or at stops en route, garments are ready to wear when protected in a McBrine-Mendel Wardrobe Trunk. The McBrine-Mendel is dust-proof... the soot and dust of travel simply cannot get at your clothes.



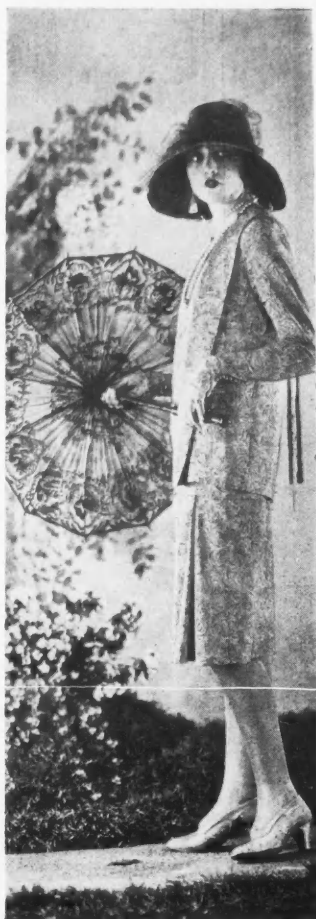
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The L. McBrine Co., Ltd.  
Kitchener, Ontario

**McBRINE MENDEL TRUNK**  
DUST-PROOF WARP-PROOF

So, it is well to set to work at once to restore the lustre and luxuriance to the hair. And don't forget the daily brushing. Our grandmothers were wise in giving the hundred strokes.

Clarice. Since you have reached the discreet age of thirty-five, I think you might allow yourself a touch of rouge. I am usually opposed to the use of rouge by a young girl, for she is only painting the lily by applying artificial colour to her rose-and-white skin. But, as the years go by and the calls of Father Time become longer, the skin becomes wan and sallow and seems to need the encouragement of a little colour. Anything is better than to have a candid friend say: "You're looking so tired. Aren't you well?" Of course you wish to slay the candid friend; but just use a little rouge instead.



This suit in blue and white flamingo includes a sleeveless coat with tie ends at the back. Note the beautiful parasol.

### The Disappearing Button

WHETHER the safeguarding of the button will increase or diminish its popularity has yet to be seen, for there is fashion to be reckoned with as well as economics, says "The Observer." "Some women," we read, "wear few buttons nowadays, and some none at all," while others "may have a row of a hundred on one dress for decorative purposes." Does that mean that the button is returning to its beginnings (anything but humble) when its function was purely ornamental? In paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries both masculine and feminine costumes are represented with buttons but without button-holes; and the buttons were of gold or silver. The Shakespearean use of the word is pretty equally divided between the two meanings.

There is quite a surprising number of methods of dress fastening when one comes to reckon them up. The button is universal, but its inappropriateness to the rigidity of the collar still leaves considerable scope for the stud, which may be technically regarded as the unattached form of the button of

utility, plainly it must have been the earlier variety. The pin is popular but perilous; and the hook-and-eye presupposes a continuous lateral strain. The cuff-link is clumsy and tedious, and a busier age will probably refuse to tolerate it, even if the cuff has to go as well. The string (including the belt) is the most primitive and artistic of all methods of fastening, only failing in a sense of perfect security. Preferences are largely a matter of national habit. There were no buttons on togas; and in pre-War days a consul reported from China that that conservative people had no use for pins.

### A Problem for Debutantes

MANY debutantes who are to be presented at one of this season's five Courts in London, the first of which was held on May 8th, have been worried by the problem of finding the ideal court dress.

Miss Doris Jack, daughter of Mr. Richard Jack, the artist, who has recently returned to England from Toronto, Canada, said to a "Daily Mail" reporter:

There is no doubt that many court dresses make it difficult for the debutante to curtsy. If the dress is short, the curtsy is ugly; while, if it is long, it hampers movement and is not fashionable.

The curtsy one has to make is very low, and it is not easy to find a perfect dress. I think, however, that dresses can be designed which are really short but look long owing to the ingenious arrangement of graceful chiffons and draperies. There are many dresses which allow perfect freedom of movement while losing nothing in grace of line.

The wife of a leading member of the Diplomatic Corps who has at-

tended many Courts said that considerable comment had been aroused in past years owing to the shortness of the dresses.

The tranquilizing and soothing effect of real Havana cigars is certainly a

corrective for revolutionary and Bolshevik tendencies.—Lord Birkenhead.

The human environment of the future will be one in which brains will count for more than muscle.—C. J. Bond.



MRS. GORDON GRAHAM  
Before her recent marriage this attractive bride was Miss Dorothy Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, of Binscarth Road, Toronto.  
—Photo by Charles Aylett



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All skin blemishes disappear with the proper use of Hiscott's treatments. Sallowiness, Blackheads, Moth Patches, Rash, Eczema, etc. leave no trace, and the skin is made fine and clear by using the famous Hiscott preparation—

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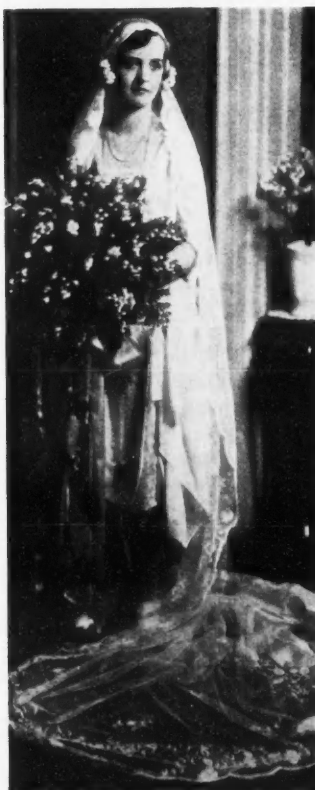
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Every Lincoln body is a custom creation of some master body builder. It is designed as a fit companion piece for the Lincoln chassis. Its distinctive lines unmistakably suggest Lincoln quality. The Four Passenger Coupe is the work of Le Baron. The matchless performance of the Lincoln, its ease of control, its velvety smooth motor, its instantly responsive brakes and superb riding qualities are best of all appreciated in the owner-driven personal car.

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Formerly Norma Olive Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whelan, of Hamilton. Mr. Coleman is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Coleman, of Hamilton.

Photo by A. M. Cunningham, Hamilton.



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**Announcements**  
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MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
1000 PER INSERTION  
All notices must state the name and address  
of the sender.

**ENGAGEMENTS**  
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, Hamilton, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen M. Williams, to Mr. James H. Macdonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Macdonald, Toronto. The wedding will take place at the latter's residence, 1441 Bloor St. W., Toronto, on June 16.

**MARRIAGES**  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Jones, 10-12 St. George St., Toronto, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary S. Jones, to Mr. John H. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, 1441 Bloor St. W., Toronto. The wedding took place at the latter's residence on June 8.

**LEWIS & CLARK** On Saturday, June 9, 1928, at 8 P.M., at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, the marriage of Miss Mary Louise Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, 1441 Bloor St. W., Toronto, to Mr. John H. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, 1441 Bloor St. W., Toronto. The wedding took place at the latter's residence on June 8.

Mr. George Hawkins and Mr. James G. McFarlane gave a very delightful tea at their apartment on Chippewa Hill, last week-end in honor of a recent bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Hedwig T. Venning, former residents of Toronto, now living in Saint John. The tea table was beautifully appointed with silver and rare china and was decorated with tulips and daffodils. Mrs. McFarlane presided over the tea and was assisted by Mrs. Harold Coleman and Miss Amelia Haley. Both tea room and reception room were charmingly ornamented by a profusion of spring flowers. About forty ladies and gentlemen were present to greet Mr. and Mrs. Venning and bid her welcome to the Loyalist City.

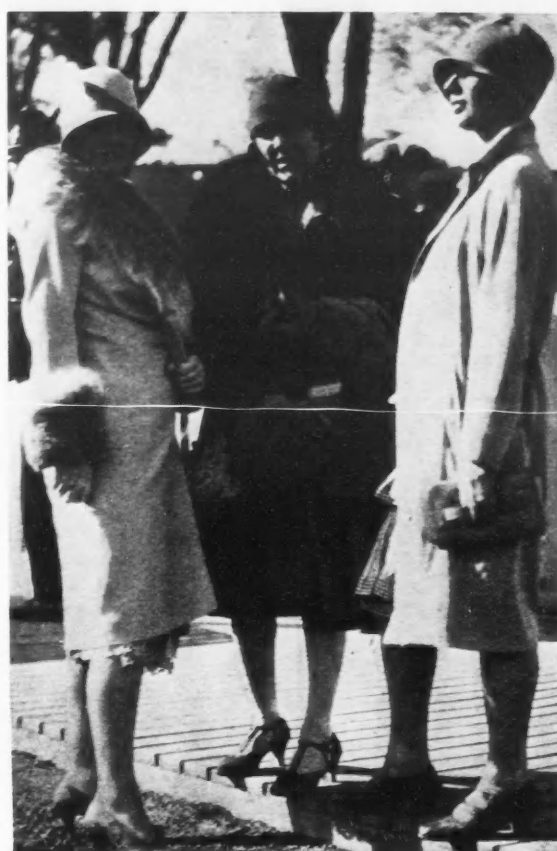
Mrs. Leonard Tilley and her daughters, the Misses Alice and Margaret Tilley, Carleton Place, Saint John, are among those to be presented to Their Majesties at the June presentation ceremonies in London. Mrs. Tilley, Miss Alice and Miss Margaret Tilley, who are now in London, Eng., were accompanied by the Misses Dorothy and Helen Bell of Halifax, Nova Scotia.



Mrs. William D. Ross of Government House, Toronto, was guest of honor at a luncheon given in Hamilton by Mrs. Hendrie of The Holmstead, on Saturday afternoon of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Weaver, of Hespeler, are giving a dinner dance at the Caledon Club on Saturday night of this week, after the marriage of Miss Freda Cumpston of Toronto to Mr. Everett Lane Weaver.

Miss Sylvia Eby and Miss Beattie Boehme, of Toronto, were in Montreal this week, guests at the marriage of Miss Florence McMaster to Mr. Jonathan Robinson, which took place on Tuesday, June 5.



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO, IN RACE WEEK  
Mrs. T. McAuley, Miss Margaret Griffin, of Toronto, and Miss Diana Kingmill, of Ottawa, who was Mrs. Scott Griffin's guest.

The marriage of Miss Annette Macdonald, daughter of Mrs. Donald R. Macdonald, of Quebec, to Mr. Robert Neilson Harvey, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Harvey, of Toronto, will be solemnized in Quebec on June 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at tea at Government House, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon of last week in honor of the National Council of Women, who were holding their convention in the Queen City. His Hon. and Mrs. Ross, the latter smart in black and beige with pearls for ornament, attended by Colonel Alexander Fraser, received in the grey drawing-room. Captain Robertson and Lieutenants Catto, Gibson and Lander, assisted in extending hospitality to the many guests. The tea table in the State dining-room was done with various-colored tulips, and here Mrs. P. M. Macdonald, Mrs. Wellington Cameron, Mrs. J. A. MacLeod, Mrs. W. R. Small, Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Mrs. W. J. Bell, Mrs. J. F. Jones assisted at tea. Those present included Mrs. P. S. McPherson (Hamilton), Mrs. C. L. B. Stammers (Smiths Falls), Mrs. George Black (Yukon), Mrs. Addie (Yarmouth), Mrs. Wesley Bundy, Mrs. P. S. Raby (Niagara Falls), Mrs. A. J. Homan (Niagara Falls), Mrs. A. W. Auer, Dr. Mabel Harrington (St. John's), Mrs. P. I. Thacker (Beaconsfield), Mrs. Walter Ziegler (Beaconsfield), Mrs. C. A. Northover, Mrs. James Patrick MacGregor (Port Williams), Mrs. H. W. Kennedy (McLeod Stewart, Ontario), Mrs. Howard (Ottawa), Mrs. W. B. Hopkins (Hamilton), Miss Edith Brown (Hamilton), Mrs. John Ross (London), Mrs. G. O. Fallow (Vancouver), Mrs. S. D. Scott (Vancouver), Miss Kell (Montreal), Mrs. Fraser (Porter), Mrs. Allan (Montreal), Miss Tilley (Leedsbridge), Mrs. J. H. Marshall (London, Ont.), Mrs. Melkie (Port Arthur), Mrs. N. J. Linton (Toronto), Mrs. Angus Young (Cape Breton), Mrs. W. B. Hopkins (Hamilton), Miss Edith Brown, Mrs. L. E. Stephens (Hamilton, Ont.), Mrs. M. Levi (Hamilton, Ont.), Mrs. P. F. McPherson, Mrs. P. Elliott, Dr. Stowe-John (Toronto), Mrs. Young (Nova Scotia), Miss Ingram (St. Thomas), Mrs. R. C. Smythe, Mrs. W. Arms Fisher (Boston), Mrs. C. E. Edwards (Peterborough), Mrs. Whipple (Macdonald, Alberta), Mrs. A. E. Butler (New Westminster), Mrs. M. Macdonald (Winnipeg), Miss B. Blanford (Hamilton), Mrs. W. J. Clendenning (Brandon, Man.), Mrs. Commissioner Maxwell, Mrs. E. L. Fraser (Trenton), Miss F. T. Neish (Kingston), Miss McKenzie (Sarnia), Mrs. J. A. Wilson (Ottawa), Mrs. Horace Parsons, Mr. G. Muldrew, Mrs. Schofield (Vancouver), Mrs. R. M. Pitts (Saskatoon), Mrs. R. J. Hoffman (St. Catharines), Mrs. Granville Toney (St. Catharines), Mrs. J. D. Sifton (Moose Jaw).

Miss Eleanor Seagram is again in Waterloo after having been a race-week visitor in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. Donald Macintosh.

Mrs. John Gillespie and Miss Laura Gillespie are again in Toronto after three months spent in California.

Miss Georgia Watts entertained at dinner at the beautiful Island Yacht Club on Wednesday, June 6, for her guest, Senhorita de Moraes Barro of Sao Paulo.



MISS KATHLEEN ALLAN AND MISS KATHERINE FARRIS

Are two popular members of the younger set in Vancouver. The marriage of Miss Farris, who is the only daughter of Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and Mrs. Farris, will be one of the large events of the early fall. Miss Farris's engagement to Mr. Charles Young Robson, only son of Mrs. M. Robson, and the late Michael Robson, also of Vancouver, was recently announced. Miss Allan is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Allan, of Vancouver.

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LIMITED**

"WE KNOW HOW"





Saturday afternoon, June the second at three o'clock, in Grace Church, Brantford, the Ven. Archdeacon Fotheringham officiating. The service was fully choral, the choir singing "O Perfect Love," preceded the bride, who entered the church to the wedding march, played by Mr. Henri K. Jordan. Given away by her father, the bride wore a white chiffon and honiton lace gown, made simply with long sleeves, the graduated skirt forming the train of lace and chiffon. Her tulle veil fell in straight folds from a bandeau of lace and was worn over her face. She wore white satin slippers and carried a bouquet of lily-of-the-valley, white lilac, white heather and maiden hair fern. Miss Louise Cutcliffe, sister of the bride as

can, Montreal; Miss Jessie Smith, Kingston; Mrs. Cole, Brockville; Mrs. Bishop, Owen Sound; Mrs. I. Keys, St. Catharines; Miss Smith, Meaford; Mrs. Crawford, Sudbury; Mrs. Selwyn, Holmstead; Mrs. Muir, Montreal; Mrs. P. E. H. Smith, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Mrs. Clinger, Mrs. McLeod, London; Mrs. R. Hawkins, Smiths Falls; Mrs. Sprague, Hamilton; Miss Constance Laing, Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. Stevenson, London, and Mrs. Morrow, Halifax. Mrs. Morrow, Nova Scotia; Mrs. J. W. Holmes, Miss Jones, Brantford; Mrs. A. Stewart, Perth; Mrs. Marks, New York; Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, Mrs. E. T. Parker, Halifax; Miss L. Cooper, Hamilton; Miss Whittom, Ottawa; Mr. G. L. Galbraith, London; Mrs. O. Main,



MRS. JAMES CARRUTHERS

An attractive member of Winnipeg's smart set is Mrs. James Carruthers, Mr. Carruthers is a grandson of the late James Carruthers, Esq., of Montreal. Mrs. Carruthers is president of the Junior Club, an organization of 40 Winnipeg maids and matrons, which is interested in various branches of civic charity work.

maid of honor, Miss Phyllis Cockshutt and Miss Mary Marquis, as bridesmaids, were gowned alike in pale pink chiffon and point d'esprit over pale pink satin. The dresses had large soft bows of moire at the left side, the ends falling to the hem of the skirt. They wore pink moire slippers with rhinestone buckles, and large pink straw hats with a drooping bow of moire. Their flowers were large bouquets of variegated garden flowers and maidenhair fern. The best man was Mr. George Jarvis, and the ushers, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. Charles Horn, Mr. Cyril Capreol, all of Toronto, and Mr. Kearney Finken of Waterloo. Mrs. Cutcliffe, mother of the bride, wore a grey chiffon and lace costume, and carried snapdragon and lilies. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Petry, was gowned in black and white and carried pansies and maidenhair fern. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Later Mr. and Mrs. Petry left on a motortrip and on their return will live in Montreal. The bride travelled in a beige sports dress and hat and kasha coat. Out-of-town guests included: The Misses Petry, Dr. and Mrs. Orchard, Judge Ward and the Misses Ward, of Port Hope, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Miss Elizabeth Dixon, Mrs. A. Dixon, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Dixon, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale Capreol, Mr. and Mrs. Ruyard Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bethune, Miss Laura Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. David Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Roland McLaughlin, Miss Margaret Dingman, Miss Honor Grout, Mr. Carlyle Graham-Browne, Mr. Robert Falconbridge Cassels, all of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Lakeland; Mr. and Mrs. K. Ketchum, Woodstock; Mr. Wilfred Huycke, Peterboro; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Duffield, London.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Candee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, to Mr. Frank Butcher, of Pittsfield, Mass., took place at her parents' residence on Monday afternoon of this week at six o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Cody officiating. The pretty ceremony took place in the living room, which was beautifully done with white and mauve lilac and roses, the bride most attractively gowned in beige lace over georgette, the gown having a bolero edged with rhinestones. She also wore beige slippers and carried a bouquet of pink flowers. Attending the bride were a number of charming children, nephews and nieces of the bride, among them Ruth, Barbara and Peggy Findley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Findley, Master Stephen Haas, in a tiny green suit, who bore the ring on a cushion, and Janice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas. These small girls in little frocks of green and yellow, strewn before the bride flowers from green wicker baskets. Acting as best man was Mr. Newton Candee, Mrs. Candee, mother of the bride, wore a smart gown of green lace with garniture of blue diamante. Going away the bride wore a French ensemble in grey with green flowered blouse and long coat, double with flowered silk like the blouse. With this she wore a small flower hat. Mr. and Mrs. Butler left for Pittsfield, Mass., to spend their honeymoon.

Under the patronage of Viscount Willington and the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, the twenty-eighth annual Toronto Horse Show will be held on June 14, 15 and 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of the delegates to the annual convention of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto. Colonel Alexander Fraser, Captain Haldenby, Lieutenants Robertson, Snow, Thompson and Mason were in attendance. Mrs. Ross wore an attractive gown of honey beige charmeuse embroidered in gold and crystals. For ornament she wore pearls. Mrs. Fred Starr, smart in beige flit lace with hat in the same shade, with pearls and diamond pendant for ornaments, assisted her sister in the State Drawing-Room. Assisting in the tea room were Mrs. W. H. Gooderham, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Dimock, Mrs.

John Garvin, Mrs. Alan Brown, Mrs. Melville White. The many guests included: Mrs. R. C. Cummings, Peterboro; Mrs. Alex. Wolfe, Mrs. W. H. Bleasdel, Mrs. F. R. Dickinson; Mrs. Robertson, Glenheim; Miss Edna Murphy; Mrs. F. H. Man, Windsor; Mrs. W. J. Bensley, Sandwich; Mrs. A. J. Vesle; Mrs. J. A. York, Hamilton; Mrs. M. A. Colquhoun, Brantford; Mrs. O. W. Rhynas, Burlington; Mrs. N. R. Wilson, Brantford; Mrs. L. W. Waldron, Hamilton; Mrs. J. E. Singleton, Kingston; Mrs. J. F. Stewart, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson, London; Mrs. R. G. Cottrell, Peterboro; Mrs. F. L. Robinson, Peterboro; Miss Dwyer, St. Catharines; Mrs. W. B. Cooper, Mrs. E. W. Tansley; Miss Gilkinson, Brantford; Mrs. V. Tayle, Mrs. Harold Smith, Mrs. Van der Voort; Mrs. Charles Constantine, Kingston; Mrs. N. J. Cole, Brockville; Mrs. Murphy Harkins, Miss Ann Kelly, Mrs. Lorne Watson, Mrs. D. W. Glass, Mrs. J. M. Gardhouse, Mrs. C. Baughmann, Wallaceburg; Mrs. E. Munro, Wallaceburg; Mrs. H. J. Palmer, Prince Edward Island; Mrs. H. D. Bullard, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. J. H. Cornish, Mrs. A. E. Nash; Mrs. R. F. Wolfenden, Grimsby; Mrs. James Clarke, Mrs. I. L. C. Goodman, New Jersey; Mrs. Edward G. Marks, New Jersey; Mrs. J. B. Grosbon, London; Mrs. E. E. Yates, Milton; Mrs. Thomas Greer, Milton; Mrs. W. T. Crawford, Sudbury; Mrs. Edgar Wilkins, Mrs. W. R. Hoar, Mrs. W. B. Cooper, Mrs. B. B. Dutton, Mrs. M. J. Mulock, St. Catharines; Mrs. A. K. Bishop, Owen Sound; Mrs. Alfred Morgan, Mrs. Neil McGill, Bridgeburg; Mrs. A. H. Clinger, Mrs. George Beer, Mrs. T. H. Dickinson, Mrs. Carlyle McGill, Mrs. Stanford Warrington, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Mrs. C. H. Wilson; Mrs. John A. Stewart, Perth; Mrs. R. W. Nicholson, Mrs. John Robertson, Calgary; Miss H. M. Pujolas, Calgary; Mrs. J. K. Irwin, Mrs. Robert Falconer, Mrs. G. W. Clarke, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Hamilton; Mrs. Gavin Hamilton; Mrs. W. A. Riddell; Mrs. James Brightly, St. Catharines; Mrs. A. Dyke, St. Catharines; Mrs. E. V. Tansley; Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, Alcorn, Man.; Mrs. Robert Hawkins, Smiths Falls; Miss May E. Ramsay, Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. R. S. Burrows; Mrs. E. F. Davis, Tilsonburg; Mrs. A. Broadfoot, Moose Jaw; Mrs. Gordon Galbraith; Mrs. H. H. Davey, London; Mrs. Hayman, London; Mrs. F. Colson, Ottawa; Miss Tallman Mitchell, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. E. Duffill; Mrs. G. S. Morgan, Smiths Falls; Miss B. Woods, Pictou; Mrs. C. H. Barnes, Halifax, N.S.; Miss M. J. Carson, Miss K. Cowan, Mrs. R. S. Deacon; Mrs. C. H. E. Smith, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Mrs. William J. Northgrave.

On Friday afternoon of last week, the Rev. Canon Broughall, assisted by the father of the bridegroom, Rev. John Mockridge, of Philadelphia, solemnized the marriage of Katharine Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton Ewart, and Harold Charles Featherston Mockridge, a grandson of the late Hon. Featherston Osler, in the chapel of the Bishop Strachan School, which was most charmingly decorated with white lilacs, palms and ferns for the pretty occasion. Mr. Robert Ferguson acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. Douglas Lockhart, Mr. Dawson Delamere and Mr. Gerald Strickland. The bride, given away by her father, was very charming in her white satin gown with long court train. The bridal veil of beautiful old lace was held to the head with orange blossoms and pearls, the orange blossoms in little trails on each side of the head. She wore white satin slippers, a pearl necklace and carried a lovely bouquet of white lilacs and tea roses. Mrs. Dawson Delamere, in exquisite green georgette with green and beige lace and carrying a bouquet of sweet peas and lilac held with green ribbons, was matron of honor. Miss Beatrice Mockridge of Philadelphia, and Miss Ellen Crooks were bridesmaids and wore gowns alike in design of mauve orchid georgette with picture, lace and mohair hats and carried bouquets of lilac and sweet peas, tied with orchid ribbon. Following the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mrs. Ewart wearing a becoming gown of beige georgette and lace with hat to match, and carrying a bouquet of pansies. Mrs. Mockridge was in mauve printed georgette with large black and silver hat, and bouquet of pink sweet peas. Going away the bride wore an ensemble of beige, brown, cream and hat to match. The honeymoon is being spent in Quebec and on their return Mr. and Mrs. Mockridge will reside in Toronto.

Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Vincent Massey returned to Washington, D.C., last week-end after having visited Principal and Mrs. Grant at Upper Canada College, Toronto.



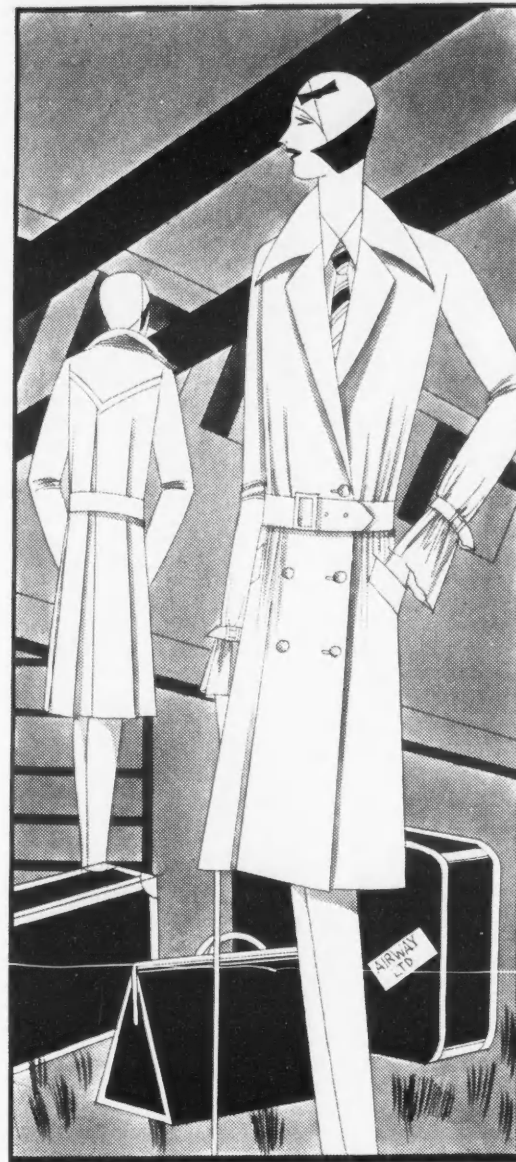
MISS RENNE HAWEIS of Vancouver, B.C., will be one of the Canadian debutantes to be presented to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace, June 12, by Mrs. P. G. Larkin, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. Miss Haweis is one of the most popular members of Vancouver's younger set, being an enthusiastic mountaineer and horsewoman. She is the granddaughter of a noted English cleric and author, Rev. H. R. Haweis, who was rector at St. James-the-Less Church in the heart of London.

## "Le Bourget" Aviation Coat

—glides into Summer as smartly fashionable as the new sport of flying. Fashionables will wear it on flights from Paris to Croydon it will be a notable attendant at Summer's gayest and most sporty events.

White gabardine fashions this distinctive model of swaggar trench coat smartness; styled on the lines of the aviation officer's coat, it is ultra smart with flying collar, banded cuffs and trimly buckled belt. The back, hung from the V-shaped yoke, is a unique note of fashion interest. At \$35.

The latest arrival—among a host of Summer's most fashionable white coats—on Fashion Floor.



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100-horsepower straight eight motor 80-mile speed 131-inch wheelbase Holds all official records for stock closed cars, regardless of power or price, from 5 to 2000 miles.

#### The Commander \$1950 to \$2265

85 horsepower 72 miles per hour 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes. Nothing else on earth ever traveled so far so fast.

#### The Dictator \$1555 to \$1875

70 horsepower 65 miles per hour 5000 miles in less than 4800 consecutive minutes—a record for stock cars in its price class.

#### The Erskine \$995 to \$1205

43 horsepower 62 miles per hour Thrilling six-cylinder performance. A thousand miles in less than a thousand consecutive minutes—a record for stock cars in its price class. All prices f.o.b. Walkerville Government taxes extra.

STUDEBAKER has swept the boards! Every official speed and stamina record for fully equipped stock cars is held by Studebaker. Every Studebaker is a champion! Never before has one manufacturer held all these records!

Certified officially by the American Automobile Association, these records offer you conclusive proof of Studebaker's fitness to meet every demand of everyday motoring.

#### Championship beyond dispute

Studebaker cars have proved beyond question their ability to travel great distances at sustained high speeds. No car ever came within 10,000 miles of The Commander's great record of 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes! No fully equipped closed car ever equalled The President's official records. No cars of their price classes ever traveled so far so fast as The Dictator and The Erskine Six. When such performance can be bought at Studebaker's low One-Price prices, why be content with less than a champion?

Studebaker's sensational proofs of speed and endurance come from engineering genius, quality materials, precision manufacture and rigid inspections. Because of these, any Studebaker may safely be driven 40 miles an hour the day you buy it. The President, Commander and Dictator require chassis lubrication only after each 2500 miles.

Today in Studebaker and in Studebaker alone, you can buy the utmost in every phase of motoring—and behind it a name that for 76 years has meant dependable transportation. Come in, and drive a champion!

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



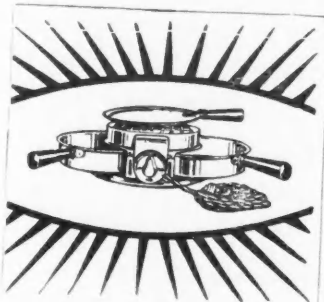
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English Recipe  
approved by  
Doctors and  
Dietists for  
more than  
50 YEARS



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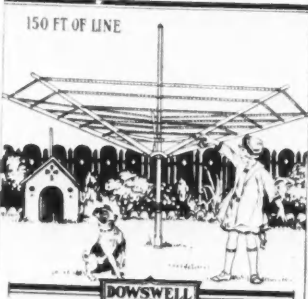
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NO electrical cooking appliance has so many uses as the famous Hotpoint Three-Heat Radiant Grill. It boils—broils—fries—toasts—and any two of these operations at the same time. Once you realize the convenience of the Hotpoint Grill in preparing tempting lunches quickly you will never be without it. Your Hotpoint Dealer will demonstrate the Grill and explain our 12-months guarantee.

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Set it up on washday. Store in cellar or garage when not in use. Lets you have the most use of yard space.

Light, easy to handle and set in place, yet strong and rigid.

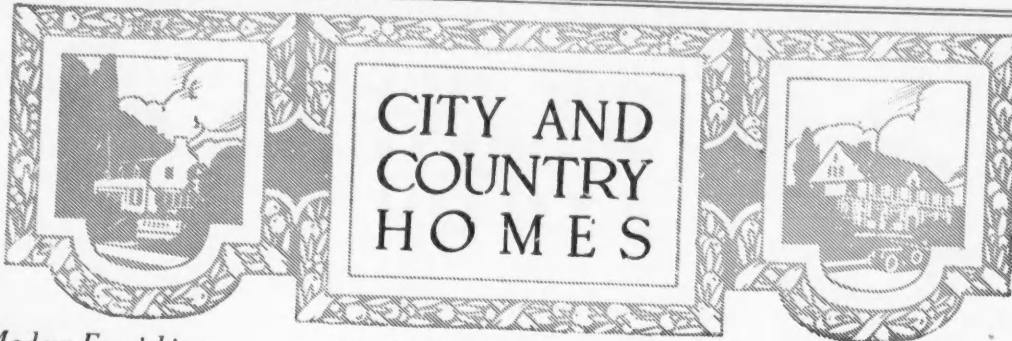
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### Modern Furnishing Fabrics

THE wealth of color and pattern in modern cretonne is amazing, encouraged, perhaps, by the prevalence of plain painted surfaces and the absence of much-patterned wallpapers in most modern interiors, which allow a greater license to vivid and insistent chair covers and hangings. Plenty of surfaces for their display are provided by those large Chesterfield sofas and immense, deeply-sprung armchairs which are our own

we not told that "All fine things are of the same period?"

### The Herbaceous Peonies

THE Peony is not a modern flower although it has re-attained horticultural eminence and popularity within recent years. It was known and used in very ancient times, and even then its still more ancient fame was given recognition in myth and folk-story.

According to ancient writers, the plant received its name from Paeon,

Some of the old ideas as to the care they should receive have proved fallacious. They like lime and plenty of water, with good drainage, and will do with but slight fertilizing. They ask only a good and well-drained garden soil. Manure as a fertilizer is distinctly dangerous, though often used, because of the bacteria and spores which it harbors. Bone-meal and wood ashes may be used in the soil around and between plants, but never in contact with root or crown. Propagation is by root division, done by rendering rather than cutting. After the division, it takes about three years for the plants to become established and for them to produce reliably typical blooms.

Herbaceous Peonies display blooms of eight different sorts or types—Single, Japanese, Anemone, Semi-double, Crown, Bomb, Semi-rose, and Rose. These groups are listed as follows, according to their natural sequence:

Single Peonies show a single row of broad petals surrounding a mass of decidedly decorative, pollen-bearing stamens and seed-bearing carpels.

Japanese Peonies begin the process of doubling. In the stamens the anthers are extremely large and the filaments are much broader. The guard petals are the same as in the single type.

In the Anemone form, the filaments are still more broad than in the Japanese, being like narrow petals which fill the center of the blossom. They are still short but there are no anthers.

Semi-double Peonies contain filaments which have widened irregularly. These narrow petals of different widths are mingled with stamens. The guard petals may or may not be completely different from the center petals.

The Crown type shows a complete difference between those petals which originated from the stamens and those from the carpels or pistils, as well as from the guard petals.

In the Bomb form, the central petals are much broader than in the Crown, but still they are clearly different from the guards.

Semi-rose blooms have all the petals a uniform width, and have stamens mingled with the central petals.

The Rose type completes the process of doubling. All petals, both guards and petaloids, are alike, and there are no stamens in evidence.

Peonies of these types can be obtained in several colors; white—pure, milk, ivory, cream, blush, pink, varying from the palest shell-pink to a deep rose-pink; red, including magenta; mauve or purple (which is really a red-violet); yellow; and varicolored, having the guards and center of different colors.

### Garden Thrifts to Beware Of

DO NOT buy several small trees or shrubs when one large plant would give better and quicker results. The larger plant takes time to find and to plant, but it is worth the trouble.

Don't plan to see the whole of the garden at once—thereby often losing the pleasure of beautiful vistas from important points.

Don't prune or cut back too little at planting—especially in our hedges in order to see an immediate effect. We do this at the expense of a thick hedge base or of a strong vigorous plant.

Never economize on the depth of soil preparation.

Don't use poor tools.

Do not buy bargain evergreens and roses instead of patronizing the most reliable nursery we know.



MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR IN THE CHINESE STYLE. CIRCA 1755.

century's most original contribution to the history of furnishing. When this extravagance of complicated pattern, vermillion, jade and amaranth grounds, and exploitation of every flower known to both hemispheres, begins to pull—and pull they may (especially after turning over the pattern books of the upholsterer)—we may turn to some restful Italian prints, of most admirable restraint. Ostensibly in two colors, there is sufficient accident and variety in the printing of the design, as well as in the ground of their dignified patterns, crimson on tawny, blue on silver, or light sea-green on fawn, to prevent any monotony of effect. Without imitating richer fabrics, such as cut velvet or brocade, the dignity of their designs, the sobriety of their coloring and the un-mechanical method of their production give them the "quality" which is only the more apparent in the absence of surface brightness, like a fine old house *en pen puerrement habité*. Narrow in width, each pattern is provided with a separate border, about four inches wide, useful for the edging of curtains or chair covers, and no more appropriate place for their hanging can be imagined than in place of wallpaper, to form the centres of panels, or above a wooden dado rail.

English linens and cretonnes, as well as silks, which have the quietness of color and varied interest of these Italian cotton prints are to be found in one and two-color prints; block-printed in the old manner, dyed in indigo, iron, rust, and the old vegetable dyes, like the earliest known examples of their craft. These prints, the work of craftsmen who design, cut and print their own patterns, have the curious quality of appealing to some people on account of their antique look (presumably because of the use of printing methods of old), and to others because they go with modern pictures and furniture, their abstract designs, with few floral motifs, appearing to others the essence of modernity. Like the subtle designs of the painter, Raoul Dufy, too little known, whose magnificent brocades and silk brocades are woven by Bianchini Ferrier, or the red, brown or black prints on heavy cream linen, such as his "Reaping Machine," they are so well adapted to their purpose as to be independent of passing fashion, equally at home among antiques or in the most modern interior; for are



WALNUT SIDE TABLE. CIRCA 1720.

One of the fine things  
of life all of us can have

Good Tea —  
Chase & Sanborn's  
**SEAL BRAND**  
Orange Pekoe

## Aikenhead's Ideal "Twenty"

(Wheel Type) Power Mower



Price  
\$275.00

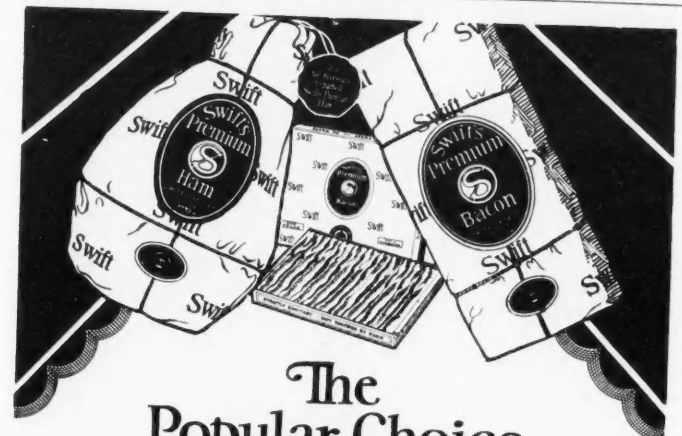
No owner of a lawn, even of moderate size, need fear the task of mowing, as it can be done with this little power mower, reasonably enough in cost to be practical on thousands of home lawns.

for the smaller lawns  
THE Ideal "Twenty" is the sturdiest small grass cutter ever built. It is a power mower that instantly meets a fast growing demand for a thoroughly reliable machine for use on grounds too large to be conveniently cut with hand mowers.

With a capacity of from one to three acres per day, it makes short, easy work out of what would be a hard, tiresome job with hand mowers. Its reasonable price makes the "Twenty" a practical mower even on very modest lawns.

The Ideal "Twenty" is designed for practical economy on small lawns, representing both low cost of operation as well as a small investment. It is not, however, in any sense a toy, but will do clean, dependable work within its capacity for many seasons.

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No one wears a new pair of shoes every day. But the shoes of the smartly dressed woman always look well-cared-for and immaculate.

The fastidious Canadian knows that Meltonian Cream is safe to use on the most expensive shoes. It sinks into the leather, preserving its original smartness.

And there's a special cream or cleaner for every type and color of leather or fabric.

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# FOUR NEW SOLUTIONS

## of the Breakfast Problem

for those who are tired of their usual cereal

Grain foods utterly different from all others to supply the "change" at breakfast everybody wants

IN every home, breakfast is a problem. For at breakfast, most appetites are hardest to please.

What is really needed, according to authorities, is VARIETY—less serving of the ordinary breakfast dishes and more thought to deliciousness.

Quaker Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are utterly different from all other cereals. They look different, taste different, are different. Thus they provide the great enticement of a "change".

Served simply, with only milk, cream or half-and-half, they come to the table so tempting, so delicately alluring, so widely different from the ordinary cereal that the most backward breakfast appetite seldom resists them.

The Puffed Wheat is whole wheat steam exploded to 8 times normal size; then oven crisped. Over 20% is bran; but in eating it one would never know it, so delightfully is it concealed.

The Puffed Rice is selected rice put to the same process as the Puffed Wheat.

Both appeal to children, because they are so different from most foods associated in their minds as "being good for them". They taste like toasted nutmeats; crunch in the mouth like fresh toast.

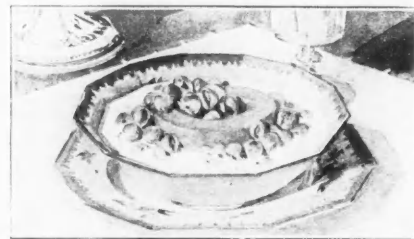
Today — try these truly unusual foods.



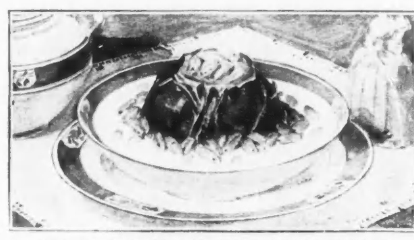
Puffed Rice, sliced bananas and rich milk or cream. . . . The children can't resist it!



To make prunes appetizing—serve with Puffed Wheat and half-and-half for breakfast.



Puffed Wheat, add a peach with its rich juice and milk or cream. A most pleasing change.



Take a baked apple with all its luscious juice and add Puffed Rice to win smiles.

Get Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice at your grocer's.



THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

### FEARMAN'S Star Brand BACON

When making plans for that holiday trip, don't forget a side of Star Brand Bacon. You'd never believe so much goodness and flavor could be packed in so little a space.



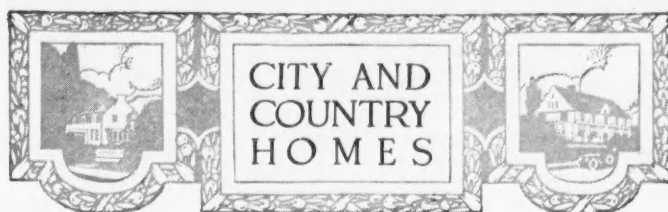
### No. 9525 "SHERATON" Suite

The simplicity and refinement of the furniture craft during the closing years of the 18th century are represented in this graceful suite. The slender, reeded legs, the finials, the serpentine aprons and the arched shaped mirrors are features of particular interest. The slender, straight line style with flat surfaces and restrained ornamentation, truly classic in feeling, which Sheraton loved so much, are carried out in this suite. It is truly lovely.

Ask your local Dealer to show you this suite.

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### Dahlia Culture

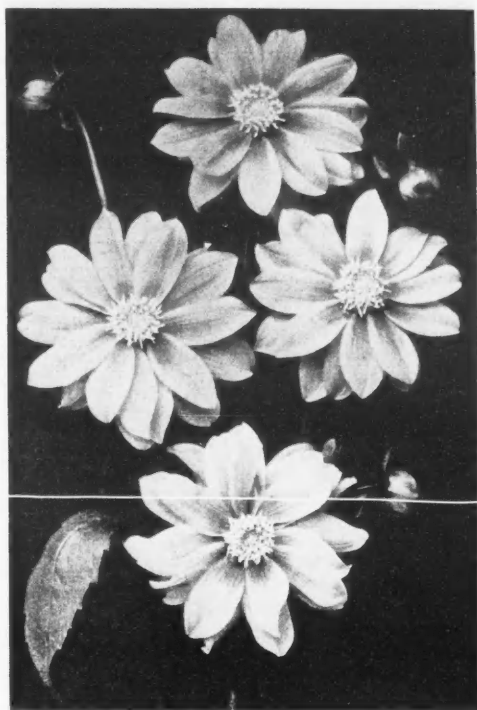
THOUGHT should be given to the propagation of dahlias now. Some would go farther and say that attention should be directed to the preliminary details of the growing of those favourites and that the sites should be prepared.

There are probably many more pressing things to do in most gardens at the moment than the getting ready of the sites in which, at the end of May or early in June, the plants will be put out. Yet it ought to be em-

can be divided into a number of plants, each of which should be potted and grown on in the frame for subsequent hardening and planting out.

Propagation by seed sowing is far from being difficult provided the necessary warm house, or a frame on a hot-bed, is available. The same temperature as for propagation by cuttings is necessary. The seed should be sown thinly in pans or shallow boxes of sandy soil.

When the little seedlings are large enough for convenient handling they should be transplanted singly into



ONE OF THE MANY FINE VARIETIES OF THE CHARM DAHLIAS, WITH SEMI-DOUBLE FLOWERS.

phasized in passing that this task should never be left until within a week or so of the planting.

As to the propagation, there are two ways of obtaining a new stock of dahlias that may be practised now—by taking cuttings and sowing seed. In the former case the clumps of tubers that were lifted last autumn and put into store should be taken out and placed in boxes, covered slightly with light soil, and stood in a temperature of 60 deg. to 65 deg.

An occasional syringing to keep them nicely moist should result in strong shoots appearing. These should be taken off cleanly with a sharp blade and inserted as cuttings singly in pots of sandy soil, or, if there be many, several together in shallow boxes. They ought not to be long in rooting, for the dahlia is a vigorous subject under proper treatment.

When the cuttings have taken root they should be stood on a shelf near the glass in order to prevent the young plants becoming drawn. The subsequent treatment should be on exactly the same lines as with tender bedding stuff, which in due course is hardened off for planting in the open air.

Where no warm greenhouse is available, but a cool frame can be used for the purpose, the old clumps may be started into growth in the frame. When the subsequent shoots are 2 in. or a little more in length the clumps

small pots and grown on in a warm temperature, the soil being kept just moist. When necessary they should be reported in larger pots. Their treatment is on the same lines as for rooted cuttings—they must be kept in sturdy growth, duly hardened, and, at the favourable moment at summer's beginning, planted out.

Single dahlias lend themselves admirably to propagation by seed sowing, and always they are likely to give surprises of colouring and now and then a really nice novelty. Colarette dahlias, the handsome peony-flowered type, and the dwarf-growing single dahlias now winning so much popularity also come particularly well from seed.

The widely grown red Collett Gem dahlia, a dwarf and markedly free flowering, will repay well to grow from seed. The plants resulting will be of various colours, most of them pleasing. They are, of course, hybrids. More dwarf dahlias generally ought to be grown, so showy are they, and requiring so little attention once they are properly planted. Of course, they do not require stakes.

In its modern forms the dahlia is a wonderful decorative garden plant. The star, mignon, and charm (or miniature peony) dahlias are forms which should be grown by all who have the space to devote to them. They also can be raised from seed.

The charms are particularly useful for bedding, and the low-growing mignons (they reach to only about 18 ins. in height) are brilliant for massing.

### The June Care of Delphiniums

JUNE is Delphinium month in countless gardens. A dozen years ago these superb perennials were not half as well known in this country as they are today, nor, indeed, were the available strains anything particularly worthy of boasting about. That they have been both improved and popularized is a tribute to the inherent merits of the genus.

The typical good Delphinium nowadays is both tall and strong, but the heavy foliage and blossom spikes which the stalks carry make them peculiarly subject to breakage by strong winds. Every plant deserves to be adequately supported by strong stakes or, sometimes, a high collar of wire netting set around the clump while it is fairly small. In the latter arrangement the leaves will ultimately conceal the wire fairly well. Where stakes are employed, perhaps the best plan is to set three to each clump, locating them at equal distances around the outside of the plant a few inches from the latter's crown and connecting their tops with strong green twine so as to enclose the group of stalks.



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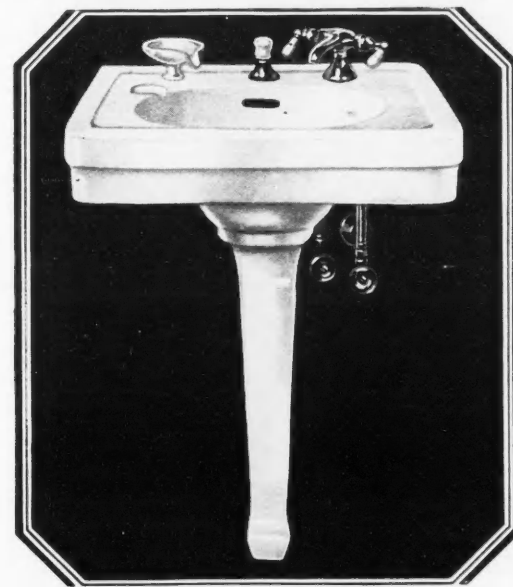
Most trees require some care, in varying degrees. The majority of the trees on your estate may need only limited treatment to prevent more serious trouble later. Or perhaps you have one or two that you treasure above all others that you are rather worried about. It may be too late to save them, or they may be rejuvenated under skilled treatment. Why not call in Davey Tree Surgeons? It may require very little service and entail small cost to put your trees in perfect shape now. Write or wire the nearest office for free inspection.

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## CAT FIVE O'CLOCK

with

Jean Graham



WE WERE speaking of a friend who had passed away, "full of years and honors", when a man who might have been a brother to Babbitt asked suddenly: "What was he worth?"

Margaret, who was one of the dead man's best friends, replied coldly: "I suppose you mean money."

"Of course," said the bewildered Babbitt. "What else would I mean?"

Someone made a remark about bonds and someone else gave some information about insurance; but we

had gone had been a friend to all who knew him, one whose smile brought sunshine into many a darkened life and whose hand was always stretched out to help. Yet a man who had known his honor and kindness had nothing more discerning to say than — "What was he worth?"

Perhaps we were too resentful of a man who was merely stupid and who did not intend to be unkind; but his question made us consider the base uses to which our language is put—



AT THE WOODBINE  
Colonel and Mrs. Clifford Marshall.

were all relieved when the Babbitt person removed himself.

"The very idea of his talking in that way!" said Margaret. "Does he ever think of anything but money?"

"After all," said Barbara, "isn't he to be pitied? He misses everything worth while. Just think of what Dr. M——'s life meant, and then try to express it in dollars and cents."

We all fell silent, for the man who

and the wrong thinking which lies behind the choice of words. A man may be uncouth in manner and speech, devoid of honor or fineness, and yet be acclaimed as "worth" a great deal if his bank account reaches a goodly sum. Fortunately there are other measures for estimating a man's worth, than those which the market and the counting-room afford. How many of the boys who went overseas,

in defence of liberty, possessed much of this world's goods? Yet nothing could pay for the sacrifice they made, nothing can console their loved ones for their loss, and nothing, in either tablet or monument, can adequately commemorate their services. So, we turn to our own hearts for answer, when someone asks of a noble and unselfish citizen—"What was he worth?"

FIFTY years ago, the Canadian woman who belonged to a club was a rarity. Today, if she does not hold membership in any club, the Canadian woman is a curiosity. Club activities have grown so extensively that it is almost impossible to keep up with their development. Church and state and home are all represented in what the women's clubs are doing today. Of course there are always women—and men—who will "overdo" in whatever they find an interest. If they belong to a foreign missionary society, they will talk Korea and India until the weary listener longs for them to go away and die "where Africa's sunny fountains roll down their golden sand." If they belong to the I. O. D. E. they descend on the glories of the British Empire until you yearn for some little island home where no flag ever flies. These enthusiasts, however, are the exception. Most of us know how to keep our club activities in their proper place, and do not spoil dinner-time by telling about what was said by the delegate from the South Pole. Even those who ridiculed women's clubs and organizations in the early days now admit their great usefulness. There is no question that Canada is a healthier, better and happier country on account of the work done by women's organizations. Take the Federated Women's Institutes for instance! How that society has brightened the life of the countryside, it would take a volume to tell. What should we have done fourteen years ago, if the I. O. D. E. and the Red Cross had not been ready to send aid and comfort at once to the fighters overseas.

There is hardly a sphere of modern work where the influence of women's clubs is not felt. The day for ridicule is past, and we must admit that the men who laughed in the early days have been the first to pay homage to the work accomplished by the women organized to aid King and country and to make the community brighter for their coming.



Major and Mrs. Thomas Moss are again in Toronto after a visit to Buffalo, where they were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Harold Bickford.

Mrs. Carleton Monk who spent the winter abroad is in Toronto, guest of Mrs. G. W. Monk, of Markham Street.

Mrs. John McKee, of Toronto, entertained at dinner last Saturday night in honor of the bride-elect Miss Evelyn Richardson and Mr. De Pencier, whose marriage took place on Thursday, June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Campbell, of Toronto, are on a three weeks' motor tour of the New England States.

Mrs. Charles Fisher is again in Vancouver, B.C., after a visit of a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Berkleer Powell, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Alfred Gianelli, of Toronto, daughter-in-law of the late Chevalier Gianelli, was among those present at Their Majesties' Court, at Buckingham Palace, on May 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robertson, of Toronto, are at their summer place on the Island.

Colonel and Mrs. A. G. Poupore are returning to Toronto this month from abroad.

Mrs. D. L. McCarthy and her daughter, Miss Arra McCarthy, are again in Toronto from their winter place in Bermuda.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald MacMechan, of Halifax, N.S., were visitors in Toronto last week.

Mrs. Douglas Ridout, of Toronto, was hostess at the Hunt Club on Thursday of last week at a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Thomas Moss.

Mrs. Ronald Counsell, of Winnipeg, is a visitor in Oakville, guest of her sister, Mrs. Dickson How. On Thursday of last week Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, of Roxborough Street East entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Counsell.

The engagement is announced of Agnes Honoria, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs. George M. Wrong, of Toronto, to Mr. Charles H. A. Armstrong, eldest son of the late Mr. John R. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, of Ottawa, the wedding to take place quietly at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on June 18th at half-past three.

Mrs. de Pencier, of Vancouver, who was in Toronto, the guest of Mrs. W. D. Reeve, for the annual meeting of the I. O. D. E., remained for the marriage of her son, Mr. Joseph Christian de Pencier, to Miss Evelyn Richardson, which took place on Thursday, June 7.

Mrs. F. R. Featherstonhaugh entertained on Tuesday of last week in Toronto at a luncheon in honor of the delegates to the annual meeting, Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire.

Miss Grace Rowley, of Montreal, was in Toronto for the Liersch-Wilson wedding which took place on Saturday of last week.

The engagement is announced of Avis Winifred Stacey, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stacey, to Mr. John Stewart McMahon, only son of Mr. W. G. McMahon, Winnipeg. The wedding will take place at Winnipeg on June twenty-first.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Candee, of St. Catharines were in Toronto this week for the Butcher-Candee wedding, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, South Drive, Rosedale, on Monday of this week.

On Saturday afternoon, May 26th, at St. James' Church, Maitland, the marriage was solemnized of Francesca Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jones, "Homewood" near Prescott, and Mr. Paul Dana Monroe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Monroe, Springfield, Mass. The old church, where the family of the bride has worshipped for generations, was lovely with apple blossoms and as the bridal party entered, the organist played the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin." The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely wedding gown of white satin on train, and the veil worn by her mother fell in soft folds around her petite figure from the orange blossoms that bound it to her head. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley and wore the gift of the groom, a platinum and diamond pin. The

bride's attendants were her sister, Miss Monica Jones, who was in a period frock of Lavin green with a green hat, Mrs. John Hanam, Hartford, Conn., and Miss Beatrice Estabrook wearing period frocks of rose beige satin banded with brown georgette and hats of the georgette. They carried bouquets of apple blossoms. The best man was Mr. John Hanam, Hartford, Conn., and the ushers, Mr. Justus Jones, brother of the bride, Mr. Lawrence Grout, Oakville and Mr. C. Peter Webster and Mr. Gerald Ford Jones, Maitland. The reception was held at the beautiful old home of the family built in 1796 by Dr. Solomon Jones, one of Governor Simcoe's Legislative Council, for his wife Mary Tunnicliffe, Richfield Springs, N.Y., who came with him to Canada to live on the grant of land given him by King George III for his services with the Loyalists in the American War. The bridal party received with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jones, the latter smartly gowned in grey crepe and wearing a small black hat. Apple blossoms were in the great rooms where fires blazed in the deep fireplaces and the wedding cake, set in rosy tulle, was surrounded by tall pink candles in quaint old silver sticks. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana Jones left by motor on their wedding trip, the latter wearing a frock of beige with a green hat and a fox fur. They will live in Hartford, Conn. Guests were present from Buffalo, N.Y., Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Ogdensburg, N.Y., New York City, and Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hollinrake, of Toronto, entertained at a dinner-bridge on Wednesday night of last week at the

Granite Club in honor of Major and Mrs. Osborn Hollinrake.

Miss Dorothy Anglin, of Toronto, who has been visiting Lady MacKenzie, at "Highcocket", Berkshire, England, for six weeks, is returning to Toronto at the end of the month.

Mrs. John A. Young-Smith, who has been traveling in Europe for three months has returned to her home at Shediac Cape, N. B.

Miss Edith White, daughter of His Worship the Mayor of Saint John is visiting her sister, Mrs. Donald F. Angus and Mr. Angus in Montreal.

The marriage of Adell Agnes Cassels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roderick M. Cassels, 235 Herkimer St., Hamilton, to Gerald H. Braden, D.D.S., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Braden, of Barrie, is taking place on June the sixteenth in Charlton United Church, Hamilton.

Mr. A. W. Hendrick, vice-president Bank of Italy and Bancitaly Corporation, San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Hendrick and son, Mr. John Archer Hendrick, who have been spending three weeks in New Orleans, Washington and New York, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hendrick, "The Clarendon," and left on Monday night of last week, for Chicago en route home.

Professor R. M. MacIver, New York, was the guest last week of Professor and Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy, in Toronto.



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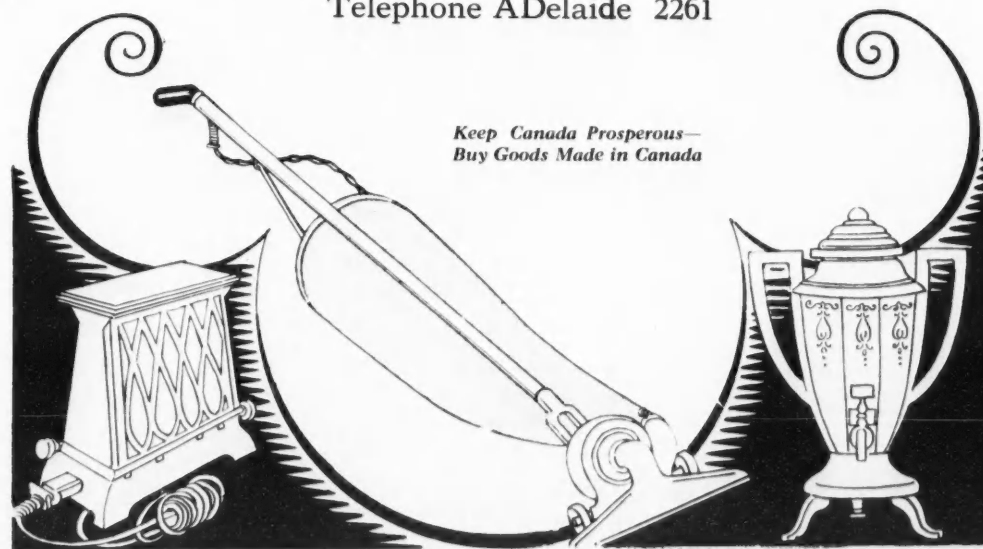
Time is getting short — so visit one of the Hydro Shops, or your own electrical dealer, and choose "something electrical" for the happy girl.

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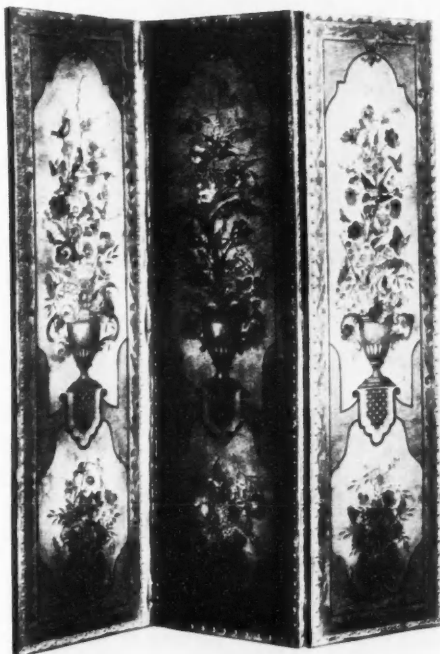
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## Historic Altar Plate

By Blodwen Davies

THERE has always been something deeply significant in the gift of altar plate, and frequently the shining flagons and burnished alms plates bear with them a story steeped in a drama or romance. In Lunenburg in Nova Scotia is such a story.

In the church of St. John there are three pieces of altar plate. One is a tall pewter cup on a stem brought out by the colonists in the seventeen-fifties and used in the



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LUNENBURG  
Built in 1754.

celebration of communion before the settlement had a church. It was on the cleared space which is now the Parade, a park-like bit of ground before St. John's church, that the Hanoverians met for worship under the open sky and there the pewter cup was passed from hand to hand.

The other two pieces are a massive, solid silver flagon and a chalice of the design, in use constantly for the past hundred and fourteen years. These two pieces were presented to the church by Christopher Jesson who lived in Lunenburg for sixty-two years, from the infancy of the settlement. He is one of the few who were accorded intramural burial in the famous church, the second oldest Protestant church in Canada.

Christopher Jesson was born in Holstein on the twenty-fifth of February, 1730, and at the age of twenty-two he crossed the seas to Lunenburg, the newly established Hanoverian settlement. Within a decade the young man held several important public offices. The church of St. John had not been built when he arrived, and he was there to see the arrival, by sailing ship, from Boston, of the frame for the church. For many long years he was a churchwarden, and a few days before his death in 1814 he wrote the following remarkable letter to the church, where it is still to be seen, framed in double glass and hung in the tiny vestry:

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish of St. John, Lunenburg, and their Successors forever. Gentlemen:

"The Kind Providence of God has been pleased to spare my life till this happy moment, wherein I have it in my power to manifest my love and high regard for the established church in this place by presenting it with a bell for the steeple and a complete set of altar plate for the sole use of said church.

"Gentlemen, I am now upon my deathbed and perhaps tomorrow may be in eternity, (the awful sense of which is now impressed upon my mind) to appear before our God to give an account of my stewardship both as a public servant and a private member of this society. With these last breaths of life therefore, I pray the peace of God upon you and that when you hear the bell perform its duty, in calling you to assemble at the House of God to worship Him and that when you see the plate displayed at the altar for the administration of his Holy Sacraments, you may remember the prayer of this, your brother, and fellow member of this church: That the peace of God which passeth all human understanding may rest upon you and that each member in his vocation may adorn the doctrine of

our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, preached and taught in this church, is the fervent and devoted prayer of your affectionate and dying brother, D. Christopher Jesson.

August 9th, 1814."

The old churchwarden lived three days after his letter was written, dying at the age of eighty-four. He had lived through the war of the American Revolution, when American privateers were sometimes brought triumphantly into harbor by the Lunenburg skippers and their crews, and when they in turn raided and looted the town, in an hour of their success. He had seen the treasures of Lunenburg buried and hidden, bags of gold dropped into wells, when the warning came in time. He lived to see another war, between Canada and the United States but he died before it was brought to a conclusion.

## The Tragedy of Jane

Nobody ever sings the praises of the Eldest Daughter. Nobody ever states her case—which is, as often as not, tinged with tragedy.

The Eldest Daughter as the creature of endurance, self-abnegation and thwarted instincts was most common when many families were large. But there are plenty of large families today and in them the Eldest Daughter continues to be the beast of burden, the mother by proxy of her younger brothers and sisters, the unpaid sempstress, the nurse, and doer of all odd jobs.

Her tragedy is because she is so sensible, so capable. As her younger brothers and sisters arrive she is called on more and more to assist her mother. She seals her fate by her ready acquiescence; and her very virtues make for her a prison from which escape becomes with the years more and more difficult.

What is at first a delight—the taking off the shoulders of mother of those many little uninteresting, but essential, household jobs—becomes, through custom, a duty from which she must not backslide. She must dust, make beds, sew, attend the details of the kitchen, do the shopping, help make the dance frock of her younger sister, comfort her little brother when he falls and cuts himself, she is too busy to bother when the first suitor makes his appearance.

But the Eldest Daughter's tragedy becomes really something over which the angels might well weep as the younger ones of the family grow up. This drudge, this well of charity and good works has merged from unpaid governess and servant into the nurse of her elderly parents. Her parents have set habits—and who understands them like dear, unselfish Jane?

And so poor Jane continues to smile grimly and to carry on. But inside her there are dreadful things happening. Nobody suspects that Jane may sometimes cry in the stillness of the night for the lover who has passed her by for more attractive Phyllis. Phyllis who was always free for the tennis party, the dance, the swim.

Some philosophers have held that for every joy in the world there must be an equivalent degree of suffering. If this be so, then it is the Eldest Daughter who pays for all the happiness of her family. Her unselfishness becomes a direct encouragement to all the vices of their family. And in the end, often enough, she spends her declining years of spinsterhood darning the stockings of small nephews and nieces who should, had life played fair with her, have been her own sons and daughters.

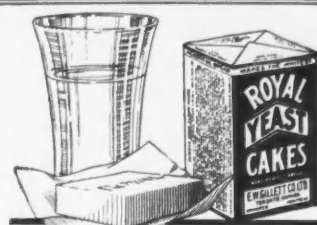
Someone must sound the bugle of revolt for the Eldest Daughter!

## Only Once

"But once I pass this way,  
And then—no more.  
But once—and then, the Silent Door  
Swings on its hinges,—  
Opens . . . . . closes,—  
And no more  
I pass this way,  
So while I may,  
With all my might,  
I will essay  
Sweet comfort and delight,  
To all I meet upon the Pilgrim Way.  
For no man travels twice  
The Great Highway,  
That climbs through Darkness up to  
Light,—  
Through Night  
To Day."



MRS. SHELDON FALKNER  
Daughter of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin and Mrs. Chaplin, St. Catharines, and her three daughters.  
—Photo by A. S. White



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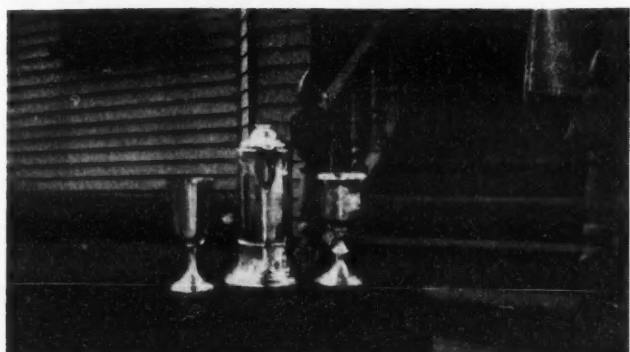
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ALTAR PLATE OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LUNENBURG  
It includes on the right the pewter cup brought from Hanover. The other pieces date from 1812.





The Hon. Francis Erskine, of Quebec, and Mrs. Erskine and their little daughter are at the Chateau Frontenac for a month before sailing for England.

Colonel and Mrs. C. W. MacLean of Pointe Claire, were in Montreal on Friday of last week for the dance at the Country Club given by Captain J. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kneeland, who left in January for a five months' world cruise in the *S. S. Resolute* have recently returned to Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland have left for their summer home in Knowlton, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glasco, the Misses Marjorie and Ruth Glasco and Mr. Meredith Glasco, who are in Quebec to attend the marriage of Miss Willa Price to Mr. Grant Glasco on June 9, motored to Quebec from Winnipeg.

Mrs. George Clark, of Dorval, Quebec, and Miss E. H. Clark, are in Vancouver, on a visit to Mrs. Clark's son, Mr. George Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Darcy McGee are again in Ottawa from Quebec, where they were guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mrs. Robert J. Magor, of Ontario Avenue, Montreal, has taken a cottage at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, where she will spend the summer.

The Rev. J. H. Dixon, of St. Bartholemew's Church, Ottawa, sailed this week for England. Rev. Dr. Dixon will be the guest of Viscount and Lady Byng.

Mrs. Clement H. McFarlane, of Montreal, and Miss Sheila McFarlane return from England to Canada on Saturday of this week.

Mrs. George P. MacKenzie was hostess at a delightful luncheon given in her new home on Linden Terrace, Ottawa. Covers were laid for fourteen, the guests being Mrs. W. R. Motherwell, Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. Robert Forke, Mrs. W. W. Cory, Mrs. G. J. Desbarats, Mrs. J. B. Hunter, Mrs. John Millar, Mrs. W. J. Roche, Mrs. J. H. King and Mrs. Charles A. Dunning.

Mrs. Alastair Fraser, Cote des Neiges Road, entertained at a bridge on Thursday of last week in honor of her sister, Miss Margaret Job, whose marriage to Mr. Lorne MacDonald Norkett is taking place on June 12.

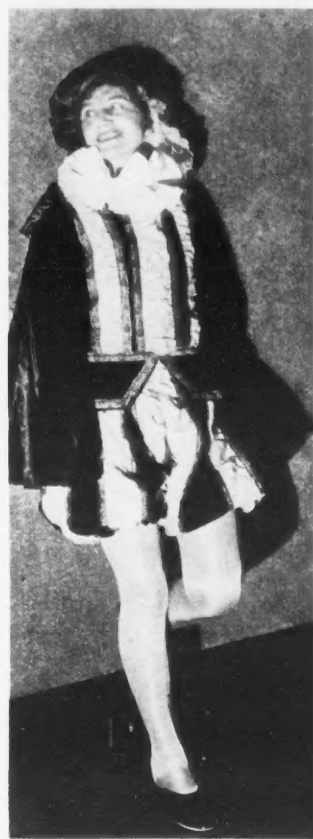
Mr. and Mrs. James Graham Lewis, of Montreal, are at their country place at Senneville, for the summer.

Mrs. Hollister Wilson, of Montreal, recently returned from Windsor, Ontario, where she was the guest of Mrs. William C. Kennedy.

Mrs. John Holt, of Quebec, is in Montreal from Camden, South Carolina, where she spent the greater part of the winter. Mrs. Holt will spend some time in Montreal before going to Quebec.

General Sir Charles Spinks, K.B.E., D.S.O., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was a guest of the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon at luncheon at Government House on Thursday of last week.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, entertained at dinner at Ravenscrag on Wednesday of this week in honor of Miss Jean Ross and Mr. Duncan McEachern, whose marriage will take place on the 14th of this month.



Miss Dufort, of Ottawa, a picturesque figure at the Canadian Folk and Historic Costume Ball held at the conclusion of the Folk Song and Handicraft Festival at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Mr. Harold Hampson, M.F.H., and Mrs. Hampson, of Montreal, entertained at a luncheon on Saturday of last week prior to the Hunt Club Horse Show. Their guests included: Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Major and Mrs.

Hartland B. MacDougall, Mrs. Hadyn Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rutherford Caverhill, Miss Ruth Cowans, Mr. Harry Worcester Smith, of Boston, and Major H. R. Timmins, D.S.O. Mr. Hampson was also host at a luncheon today at the Hunt Club, the invited guests including: Mr. J. F. Davis, Mr. E. R. Decary, Mr. A. T. Paterson, Mr. G. Rutherford Caverhill, Mr. Ward Pittfield, Mr. George A. Ross, Mr. Adelard Raymond, Mr. J. G. Shearer, Dr. E. Ethier, Major Timmins, D.S.O., and Mr. Harry Worcester Smith, of Boston.

General E. C. Ashton and Mrs. Ashton, of Ottawa, will be at their place at Connaught Ranges, South March, for the summer.

Mrs. Harold Eberts, with her two children, and Mrs. Eberts' parents, Captain and Mrs. Troupe, recently left Montreal to spend the summer in Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. G. Carlington Smith and Miss Marion Smith, who are in London, are returning to Canada at the end of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacLachlin, of Arnprior, spent last week-end in Ottawa, at their apartment in the Roxborough.

Miss Heather McFarlane, of Montreal, entertained on Friday of last week at luncheon at the Themis Club, followed by a bridge in honor of Miss Sheila Milligan, whose marriage to Mr. John P. Hodgson is taking place at Hudson Heights, on Saturday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Marchand and the Misses Joseph, of Montreal, sailed in the *S. S. De Grasse* from New York on June 6, to spend several months in Europe.

Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Street, of Ottawa, are spending a few days in Atlantic City.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr, of Toronto, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Theodore Ross, at "The Highlands," St. Louis road, Quebec.

Miss Constance Gurd, of Montreal, was in Sarnia, Ontario, last week for the marriage of her cousin, Miss Helen W. Gurd, to Mr. S. A. Snyder, of Montreal, which took place on Saturday. Miss Gurd was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. R. S. Gurd.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacLaughlin entertained recently at a delightful dinner dance at their home in Arnprior when a number of people from Ottawa were their guests. The house was decorated with apple-blossoms and Chinese lanterns hung in the beautiful grounds made charming effect. Thirty-six guests attended the dinner. Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Ahearn, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. McEvilly, Mr. and Mrs. Barry German, Lord Hardinge and his fiancée, Miss Margot Fleming; Captain the Hon. J. J. C. Jervis, Captain T. D. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Keefer, Mrs. A. MacDougall, Captain J. Scott, Mrs. Percy Borden, Colonel and Mrs. Austin Gillies, Miss Gillies, of Braeside, Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Dr. Gordon Gunn, Mr. W. G. Pugsley and Commander H. B. Taylor.

Miss Annabella Murray, of Montreal, entertained at bridge on Thursday of last week in honor of Miss Jean Ross, the bride-elect and Mr. Duncan C. McEachern.

A notable wedding will take place in Ottawa on Saturday, September 16, at the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, when Miss Margot Fleming will become the bride of Viscount Hardinge, A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada.

The Misses Constance, Margaret and Patricia Dawes and Mr. Ormiston Dawes are again in Montreal from abroad. They were passengers in the *S. S. Laurentic*.

Hon. W. G. Power, of Quebec, Mrs. Power and the Misses Doreen and Patricia Power sailed on Wednesday of last week in the *S. S. Empress of France* to spend some time in England.

Mrs. H. B. Yates, of Montreal, and her mother, Mrs. Bunting, are at Gaywood, Cacouna, for the summer.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett has been in Winnipeg for a short stay. Miss Mildred Bennett is again in Ottawa from Toronto, where she was for the races.

Mrs. Andrew Barr, of London, England, is in Montreal, guest of Sir Charles and Lady Gordon.

Judge and Mrs. Tessier, of Quebec, sail on July 4 for Europe, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Carleton Monk, who arrived home from abroad recently with Mrs. T. Caverhill and Miss Caverhill, is visiting Mrs. Caverhill in Montreal for a short time before going to Toronto to visit Mrs. W. G. Monk. On her return she will be the guest of her sister, Miss Kate Robertson, at Pointe Claire.

Mrs. Franklyn Ahearn, of Ottawa, has been visiting in Arnprior, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacLachlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Molson, and Mr. and Mrs. David Wanklyn, of Montreal, entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Betty Dawes and Mr. Ernest LeMessurier, on Thursday night of last week at the Hunt Club.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Brig. General J. Arthur Clark, B.A., L.L.B., C.M.G., member of Parliament for Vancouver-Burrard, is the guest of Miss Katherine Bell, Germain Street, Saint John.

Dr. Doris A. Murray, Saint John, has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Constance Allen Murray, to Mr. Edward Burnett Harley, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the marriage to take place in August.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Osman, of Hillsboro, N.B., who occupied "Bishops' Court", Fredericton, during the session of the Legislature, have returned, by automobile, to their home in Hillsboro. They were accompanied by Mrs. F. G. Burr, whose guest in Fredericton they were before leaving Fredericton.



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